Established 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,086—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th June.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4208	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell.	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4208	800	W. D. Worcester.	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th ,,
B. * HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; CATHAY, 28th July.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	.....	2,841	500	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	14th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
ARABIA	G. Read	July 20.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, June 7, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th June, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,610 tons, on the 10th June, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on the 14th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 8th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 7th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

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Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 2nd June, 1894.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of June.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1894. Agents.

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BOMBAY.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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CAN BE HAD AT
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TRADE MARK.

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Cash. Rs. a. Per doz.	Credit. Rs. a. Per doz.		Cash. Rs. a. Per gal.	Credit. Rs. a. Per gal.
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		Do. do. in Casks of about 8 gals	13 4	14 12
26 0	29 0	TREACHER'S FINE OLD GLENLIVET, 8 gals	12 4	13 12
		Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	12 0	13 8
35 0	39 0	TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEURS Whisky	16 12	18 12
		Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	16 8	18 8
26 0	29 0	TREACHER'S OLD IRISH	12 4	13 12
		Do. in Casks of about 8 gals	12 0	13 8
GINS.				
29 0	32 8	TREACHER'S DRY Unsweetened	13 12	15 4
		Do. in small Casks of about 8 gals	13 8	15 0
29 0	32 8	TREACHER'S LONDON OLD TOM	13 12	15 4
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Price As. 12 per doz. Syrup Waters Re. 1 per doz., *delivered free in Bombay*.

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"THE OLD STILL."

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Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

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SCISSORS.

PINE BOX TO CONTAIN ABOVE
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KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
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RAJARAM NARAYAN & Co.,
Secretary, Treasurer and Manager, Government Security Friend in Need Company, Limited.

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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
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UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET, at WORLEE, for Six Months, a Furnished HOUSE, suitable for One or Two Bachelors. Apply "No. 30," care of this Office.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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Bombay, June 8, 1894.

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BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 8, 1894.

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CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	320 235
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	103
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,245
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div:	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	50	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	262½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	6
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	87
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	970
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	6	19xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	1,010
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	280
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Broul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,170
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,150
French	380	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	420
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr, ct,	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	437½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,80
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 21
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,050

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	[illegible]
Bombay United	980	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	320
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	890	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	765
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	530
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	5	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	520
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 50	270
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,0..	000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	575
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	565
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	790
Madras United	350	1,000	1,090	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,6 0
Mazagon	5,000	6	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	8,050	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	340
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,800	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	327½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	3,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	200	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 18-4
Carolas	„ 205 nom.
Mexican Dollars	„ 190
Gold Five Franc Pieces	„ 14-5
Bar Silver	„ 94-4
Gold Leaf	„ 29-1
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	„ 27-7
Bar Australian	„ 29-1
Bar Bombay	„ 27-2
r Pekin	„ 28-12

ERNMENT SECURITIES.

t	104-11
lf per cent	101-4
cent. Debenture Loans	119
n 5 per cent. 1879	nom.
n	250 nom.
rt Trust Bond	104-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music on the Esplanade, 6 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Dance, Ordnance Mess.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahanadi and Ehrenfels entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Alberta and Iran entered, and the steamer Knight Commander left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., sharp.

THE EFFECT OF THE WEATHER.—About eight feet of a wall, on the Gibbs Road, gave away yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, on account of the rain and storm.

Y. M. C. A.—A lecture on "Alcohol: what it is, what it does, and what to do with it," will be delivered at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, to-day, at 8 p.m., by Mr. M. T. Carroll.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 7th June, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 46, viz.,—1s. 0¾d. per rupee.

INJURED BY A COW.—Owdee, a Hindu girl, aged ten years, was, on Wednesday last, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of her left ankle, caused by a cow, which was then being led to Pinjrapole, stepping on her foot.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Farzein Hoosein, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-five years, while alighting from a tram-car on Frere Road, on Wednesday afternoon, accidentally fell down, and injured his face. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Mirza Ally Mahomed, son-in-law of the Nawab of Cambay, accompanied by ten followers, carrying four swords and one gun, arrived in Bombay, on Wednesday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. He is now staying at Falkland Road.

THEFT AT GRANT ROAD.—Jainab, a woman, residing at Grant Road, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, the theft of fifty-one silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 148, and Rs. 10 in cash, from a copper pot, which she had buried under the ground floor of her room on the 28th ultimo.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE STUDENT.—Mr. B. J. Karai, a student in the Elphinstone College, was, yesterday evening, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from an extensive incised wound on the front of the right forearm, about five inches in length, caused by his being accidentally struck against the glass panes of a window, while running along the College verandah.

ILLNESS AND SUICIDE.—Rustomji Hormusji Kolab, a Parsee tally clerk, aged thirty years, employed in the Prince's Dock, and residing in the Fort, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by taking a quantity of "Rough on Rats," on account of his protracted illness. Rustomji was conveyed in an unconscious state to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock, last night.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of May last there were 29 horses, 86 bullocks, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of May 37 horses, 94 bullocks, and 30 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 34 horses, 66 bullocks, and 16 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among horses, 4 among bullocks, and 7 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—5 horses, 20 dogs, 2 parrots, 1 monkey, and 1 cat.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening, at six o'clock :—

Polka	En Chasse	Fahrbach.
Overture	The King's Lieutenant	Titl.
Song	Adieu Marie	Adam.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Mazurka	Lucerne	Hume.
Valse	Declaration	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Alundi	Frayling.
Overture	Le Fidele Berger	Adam.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod.
Valse	Happy Thoughts	Prout.
Fantasia	Village Festival	O'Keefe.
Galop	The Troopers	Waterson.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SERVANT'S RIGHT.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Henry Streeter, a ticket-inspector on the G. I. P. Railway, charged Lalla Neva, servant, with travelling with a wrong season-ticket issued in favour of Mahadu Vithoo, and thereby defrauding the Railway Company, on the 23rd April. Accused said that he was a domestic servant in the employ of Mahadu Vithoo, and as the season-ticket was issued in his master's favour, he thought, he had a right to use it also. Mahadu Vithoo said that he had left the season-ticket on a box in the room, and was not using it for some time. The accused had taken the ticket secretly, and used it without his knowledge. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 5, from which amount seven annas six pies were ordered to be paid to the Railway Company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the deputy coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Ardeshir Dady Street, regarding the death of Sorabji Pallonji, aged sixty-seven years, a Government pensioner, residing with his son at Bandora. For the last two years deceased had been suffering from difficulty of breathing and cough and occasionally from giddiness. At half-past 7 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Sorabji took his breakfast as usual, and left Bombay for Thana. Having transacted his business there the deceased proceeded to the station to return to Bombay; but when near the station he saw a train about to start, and ran over the bridge and succeeded in catching the train, but it was at the cost of his life, for as soon as he entered the compartment, he fainted, and died in a few minutes. His body was taken out of the train at the Dadar Station. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

COULDN'T SAY HOW HE GOT IT.—Govind Chimnaji, a Hindu labourer, was, yesterday, brought before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged by Inspector Briscoe, with having in his possession, on the 7th instant, a quantity of cotton, weighing a maund and-a-half, of the value of Rs. 10, reasonably suspected to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, and not giving a satisfactory account as to how he came by the same. Early yesterday morning a police sepoy saw accused going along the Esplanade Road. He was challenged as to the cotton he carried on his shoulders and said it was given him by a man, named Nathuram Prasad from a cotton depot at Colaba. The police took him to the individual named, who denied having ever seen the accused. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the police sepoy and Nathuram, sentenced accused to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKETS IN A TRAM CAR.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilson charged Tookaram Govind with stealing a leather purse, containing Rs. 117-12 in currency notes and cash, from the pocket of A. M. Paes. The complainant returned to Kalbadevie Road from Wari Bunder in a tram-car on the 6th instant. After alighting from the car he went to the shop of Furtado Brothers to pay certain bills. Putting his hand in his pocket he found the purse was missing, and suspected he had been robbed in the car, as he had paid his tram fare from out of the purse. Complainant made inquiries from the conductor and inspector, and learnt that a Hindu who was sitting on the same seat with him left the car immediately after he himself alighted. The matter was reported to the police, and Inspector Wilson arrested the accused from whom the money and purse were recovered. Prisoner pleaded that he was given the purse by another Hindu who had been with him in the car. The Magistrate sentenced accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao B. Pitale and other friends of Mr. Raghunathrao Babajeerao Malap, who is nominated this year a Justice of the Peace, invited European and Native gentlemen to an evening party, given on Tuesday, at the temporary residence of H. H. the Prince of Jowhar, on Tardeo Road. The long passage from the main road to the entrance door of the bungalow, and the gardens and the building were all tastefully illuminated, with candle and kerosine oil tumbler lights. The guests were entertained to a nautch and a string band played selections at intervals. The guests were well represented. The refreshment buffets were very toothsome and choice. The guests began to arrive at 9-30 p.m., and were received by Rao Bahadur Modee, Balcrushnarao Pitale, Vamonrao Damodarjee, Nathuramjee, and others. Among those present were Messrs. R. H. Vincent C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, J. V. Cooke, District Police Superintendent, Sholapore, R. H. Vincent, junior, Alex. G. Watson, F. H. P. Porecheron, Robert Pescio, John Pollard, J. Nairn, Gumpertz Shreemant Khunderao Gaekwar, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Rao Saheb C. Morarrao, Messrs. Ramchundrajee R. Dharadhar, Anundjee Waljee, Damoderrao and Vinayekrao Balcrishnajee Pitale, Nanabhai Moroba, Anundrao Venayekrao, Nowrojee Jeevanjee Gazdar, Ruttonjee Sorabjee Munshee, Veterinary-Surgeon D. N. Patell, Messrs. V. B. Murkute, Byramjee Cowasjee Nanabhai M. Javeri, Ranchod R. Darodar, Savunt Chintopunt Naropunt Subnis, Shunkrao B. Vagal, Dowlutrao R. Malap, Tribbuvandas Hargovandas, Narayan Cassinathjee Dhanjee and Rumchundrao K. Dalvi, Dholap Aru Mangooker, Gunputro Bapoojee, Megiker, Venyek M. Moroba, Atmaram N. Fansoker, Babul Shamjee Sherekrao, Shastree Padhe, Messrs. Cornfort, Middleton, Ballasaheb, Madan, and many others. There were some fire-works also. Mr. Malap thanked the hosts and those present for the honour done him, and Mr. Bhaskerrao Dadasaheb Pitale suitably replied. All the guests were presented with garlands, bouquets, &c. The party did not disperse till the early hours of the morning when coffee was served and pan-suparee and spices distributed.

AN IMPUDENT WOMAN AND HER ACCOMPLICES.—Talooka Gunna, a Marwaree Shroff, residing at the 5th Lane, Khetwady, was, at half-past 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, aroused from his sleep by a police jemadar and was asked to open his shop, and see if any of his property had been stolen therefrom. The Marwaree did so, and discovered to his surprise, that the place had been entered from the back, by removing two boards from the wooden partition, separating the shop from an adjoining room, occupied by a woman, named Rakmee, alias Dhondee. Gold and silver ornaments, a red turban, a gold embroidered cap and Rs. 50 in cash, in all property, valued at Rs. 232-8, had been stolen from two wooden boxes, which had also been broken open. It appeared that about half-past 3 o'clock that morning the woman Rakmee, alias Dhondee, raised an alarm that the Marwaree's shop had been broken into, and a number of people were attracted to the house. The police came upon the scene, and on the Marwaree's shop being examined, the property, as above stated, was found to be stolen. From an inquiry instituted by the police it appeared that two men, named Vithoo Dhondoo and Pandia, who lived in the same room with the woman, disappeared shortly before she raised the alarm. The police suspected her of being complicated in the affair, and detained her in custody for inquiry. About 10 o'clock, the same morning, she made a statement, and took the police to her mother, at Worlee. The mother on being questioned by the police, produced four silver bangles, of the value of Rs. 6, which were found to be a portion of the stolen property, together with a gold ear ornament, not belonging of the stolen goods. The woman Rakhmee was, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on charges of house-breaking and theft and dishonestly receiving and retaining a portion of the stolen property. As the two men, Vithoo and Pandia, are still at large, the case was remanded to the 14th instant.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT TO BURGLARS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged two Purdesee burglars, named Mahonsing Goonsing and Jagmohon Janghir, with house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft. It appears that on the morning of the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock, Inspector Hurst, while going on his usual rounds from Curry Road on to the Soopari Baug Road, observed the front board of a shop, belonging to Oomersey Khetsey, a grain merchant, pulled to one side. His suspicion having been aroused, the Inspector went near the door of the shop and on examining the place, noticed the back door open and two men standing near, while two others were handling some goods inside the shop. The two men standing near the door, seeing the inspector coming towards them made off, but the egress of the other two, who were inside the shop, was at once stopped, and they were put under arrest. Inspector Hurst, with the assistance of a policeman secured the accused No. 1, while the second accused was arrested by another policeman. The first accused, when seized, made a desperate attempt to get away and aimed a blow with his stick at the sepoy. He fortunately missed his aim and the blow struck Mr. Hurst on the right arm, and the sepoy on the left temple. Mr. Hurst, in self-defence struck the man on the man's lower jaw, knocking four of his front teeth. On searching the place, the police found an auger, a double jemmy, and a knife lying near the door. The prisoners denied the offence, saying that they had been arrested while going along the road with other persons. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 against whom stood a previous conviction, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to one year's like punishment.

DACOITIES IN SIND.—Since the beginning of May dacoities have become somewhat rife in the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts, and are reported to be almost of daily occurrence in some of the villages of those districts. The dacoits, said to be armed, boldly make their appearance near villages on foot or mounted on camels and horses, and disturb to a very great extent the peace of the poor law-abiding subjects in those parts of the province. We lately recorded an instance of a daring dacoity attempted near Nara, in the Thar and Parkar district, in which a Bania woman was waylaid by four dacoits who robbed her of the jewellery she had on her person, and were about to outrage her modesty when a camel-driver interfered, and singlehanded fought the four dacoits, killing two of them and disabling the third, the fourth individual finding himself helpless took to his heels. We are glad to learn that the Police Superintendent gave the camel-driver a reward of Rs. 100 and offered him service in the police force, which, however, he declined. The particulars of another dacoity, committed in the Halla Division, have also come to hand. It is reported that on the night of the 11th ultimo, a gang of about thirty armed dacoits entered the village of Rahoo, in the Halla division, and severely wounded a Bania, and robbed him of all his property. A couple of days later they again made their appearance in another village (Bhatshah) in the same division, and injured three or four persons, including the Mukhi of the village, and are said to have carried away with them about four or five thousand rupees in cash. The authorities with the police are in pursuit of these lawless ruffians, but have not been very successful as yet, except that the Mukhtiarkar of Halla, Mr. Bhopatrai, succeeded the other day in arresting eleven of them about a couple of miles from Halla, in whose possession was found a quantity of gunpowder and some property lately looted by them. Dacoities are also reported from Shahdadpur, and it is stated that the authorities there with fifty armed police have been in quest of gangs from the 10th ultimo, but how far their efforts have been crowned with success we are not aware. We stated in a recent issue that it was under contemplation to send a few European constables to aid in the capture of these dacoits, and we now learn that on Tuesday night some sixty men of the armed police were despatched from here, and that again last night twenty men of the mounted police were also sent up to render assistance to the authorities concerned.—*Sind Gazette.*

THE MAGAZINE OF INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

A PROSPECTUS of the Magazine of Indian Photographs is circulated with to-day's issue of our paper. There is to some extent the charm of novelty in this enterprise, and from the fact that photography has found universal favour with amateurs of both sexes this venture seems likely to be successful. There is no lack of artistic material in India worthy of the camera. All around are delicious bits of rural scenery and life. The variety of subject and of interest is practically infinite. It is with a view to give this fact adequate recognition that the idea of a magazine of Indian photographs has been conceived. The amateur photographer or photograph collector in India finds he can cover a certain amount of ground, but for the great majority the field is limited. The foreigner, moreover, who is unable to see the splendour and beauties and curiosities of the Orient for himself is practically shut out from an inexhaustible source of artistic pleasure. The Magazine will fulfil both deficiencies, for it will supply a practically endless succession of views illustrative of every description of scenery and every side of life in every province of the Indian Empire and Ceylon ; while each photograph will be accompanied by an accurate and interesting descriptive letter-press in English, French, and German occupying a full page of the Magazine which will be divided into three columns, one for each language. Each town or place of interest will be dealt with in sequence till all the principal subjects it contains are exhausted. A magazine carefully conducted on these lines cannot fail to prove of the greatest value and interest alike to the artist, the antiquarian, the historian, and the student of Indian customs and folklore.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 5th June, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette." :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 12 feet 4 inches against 15 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Short shower of rain in Kotri accompanied by hailstones. Division of rabi produce continues. Adhava crops flourishing. Kharif operations commenced. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops still continues. Kharif operations progressing in nine talukas. Locusts in Kakar damaging mangoes. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif preparations progressing. Fodder insufficient in Hyderabad, dear in three other talukas. Cattle lean in Sakrand.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif arrangements in progress. Desert and other canals flowing. Locusts reported in Shahdadpur, having come from and returned to Kambar.

Thar and Parkar.—Adhava melon crops seriously damaged in two talukas by insects. Jhuda canals opened on 16th ultimo.

Ahmedabad—(For the week ending 2nd June 1894.)—Land being manured for kharif cultivation. Agricltural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Panch Mahals.—Manuring operations still going on. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 2nd June 1894).—Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Lands are being prepared for the next season. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For the week ending 2nd June 1894).—Lands are being prepared for next year's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Preparations of lands for next season in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For the week ending 4th June 1894).—Rain at Peint 2 cents. Burning of land continues in Igatpuri and Peint and lands are being prepared for the next season elsewhere. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Fodder supply somewhat deficient in Sinnar, Chandor and Dindori, and in Chandor and Peint agricultural stock growing somewhat weak owing to this scarcity.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·23 inch on 2nd. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th, 31st, 2nd and 3rd, and 2° warm on 1st, 4th and 5th. Vapour in air excessive on 2nd and 3rd, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind northerly from 30th to 5th. Lightning on 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Thana.—Rainfall at Sadar Station, Thana, 11 cents. Rain in four talukas ; maximum in Bhiwndi 41, minimum in Dahanu 6 cents. Preparations for this season's rice, crops in progress. Sowing of rice commenced in Mokhada. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab-burning nearly completed. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good except in Karjat. Rain 2 cents at Roha and 5 cents at Mahad.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 91 cents in the Ratnagiri taluka. Sowing operations commenced.

Poona.—Lands are being prepared for sowing in the ensuing rainy season. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar—Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Preparations of lands for the next season continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Sholapur.—(For the week ending 2nd June 1894.—Rain in Malsiras 40 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Sowing of Hundi crops in progress in the Malsiras taluka. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Madha and Karmala talukas.

Satara.—Slight rain in Khatav. Preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur—Rain in Bagalkot 14, Badami 12 and Bhagevadi 9 cents. Ploughing operations progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain 64 cents at Hukeri in the Chikodi taluka, 28 cents at Parasgad, 23 cents at Murgod and 6 inches 90 cents at Sampgaon. Rice-sowing in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock generally good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in the Hangal, Kod, Ron and Nargund talukas, varying from 1 inch 71 cents in Bankapur to 1 cent. in Mugad. Sowing of paddy continues. Lands are being prepared for other monsoon crops.

Kanara.—Rain in four talukas ; maximum 45 cents in Mundgod, minimum 4 cents in Honavar. Sowing continues. Garden crops and sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock fair.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for monsoon in progress. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—Weather very hot. Scarcity of grass in Dhrangadra and Paliyad. Water insufficient in Chuda.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Lands are being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Insufficient fodder in the Amreli, Dhari, and Okhamandal talukas. Scarcity of water in Bet and Bhimkuta. Scarcity in Okhmandal, 948 labourers on relief works.

FORGED SCINDE DAWKS.

IN spite of the numerous warnings that have appeared in the philatelic press, forged Scinde Dawks are still plentiful. This is especially so with the red variety which is offered in larger quantities than can ever be warranted by the real scarcity of the genuine stamp. The primary source of these forgeries is one and one only, though a great deal of ingenuity is displayed in disguising the hand of the person originating them. The modus operandi is to get hold of some Mahomedan or Parsee hawker, who invents a plausible story of financial distress and fabricates a graphic tale of how he "found" his Scinde Dawks. The purchaser scents a bargain and pays after all a pretty price for things that are so very worthless. Even if he discovers later on that he has been taken in, he is unwilling to admit that he has been imposed upon and, to be on the safe side, hastens to exchange his "bargain" with friends at home, who believe that Scinde Dawks from India must be unquestionable indeed. We know, for example, of a person who purchased eight of these "rarities" for 200 rupees and though the stamps were examined and found to be forgeries, the owner refused to accept the verdict of the expert who tested them and he exchanged them at 100 rupees each or more ! There are other forgeries as well, that cannot even deceive a tiro. It is not uncommon to get "small service" stamps with the forged sur-charge ; but what we must guard our readers against specially is the acquisition of Portuguese Indian stamps with forged surcharges. All true philatelists should set their face against the nest of fabricators, whose location is well-known. They are the enemies of every philatelist, and will make people unnecessarily suspicious of stamps coming from India. If collectors make a point of dealing with reliable parties, who guarantee the genuineness of their stamps, there will be less chance of disappointment. We believe that if this principle is adhered to, the business of fakirs and forgers will soon cease to be lucrative.—*Indian Philatelist.*

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen, C H
Affleck, Miss Edith
Aberigh. Mackay, Lt Col
Aron, Klara
Ascherfort, Miss
Aldham, C J
Anderson, W
Bholanauth
Bell, Capt, R A
Biges, E
Baldwin, W
Beerr, Alf C
Barry, P O Collis
Cohen, Anna
Challenger, H L
Cole, Gunner C, 94185
Chrestien, Miss A J
Conningham, G H
Dwarkanath Ghoi
Dundee, Dr J C
Dosabhai Cooverji Patel
Fendall, W
Fruberg, Miss B
Gillon, Mrs
Goldie, A L
Hayes, William
Harding, D Lyn
Harrison, Miss E
Hamilton, F W Douglas
Harrison, J E
Holdsworth, Mrs E J
Heller, Max
Hall, Surgeon-Capt G E
Harrison, Revd P R
Inglis, A E
Johansen, Chas
Johnson, C
Johnson, Miss A G
King, Joseph
Kannruther, F S
Krohn, Juan
Leslie, N
Lad, B P
Lengley, J M
Lambert, F G
Montague, J D
Merk, Franz
Martin, E C
Moore, Mrs C
Moorhouse, Mrs R
Nandsingh
Nyss, G
Owen, Chas
Pinchasik, S
Prato, Leon
Pellon, F
Pathiarum, H O
Po Hinger, Mrs
RustomjiN Markar
Ryan, Mrs
Rosenblum, M
Robertson, C C
Reiter, Rebecca
Roper, Miss
Rosnistkey, Mrs S
Rosenveich, Bellina
Sharp, H A
Sieberg, O H O
Spena, R
Stevens, J P M
Senter, Antonio
Smith, George
Sandford, Jame R
Saunders, Rob
Siqueira, D
Stoffer, P
Thornton, Mrs
Tate, Mrs
Thomas, Mrs Stapha
Vaingartin, A
Winckler, C I
Willcox, H W
Wil iams, Capt
White, Mr
Wilson, Gordon
Wright, Barton
Wood, E S
Watling, G W
Wells, Miss E F
Williams, E H
Xydias, P
Xavier, Mr M

THE list of drawings on this year's Derby Race by a Club, called the Ceylon Sporting Club, has been published, and from it we see that the total amount available for prizes was Rs. 4,179·50, which yields a first prize of Rs. 2,507 ; Rs. 1,044·87 for the second; Rs. 417·95 for the third ; and Rs. 208·98 for starters. Ladas was drawn by Mr. H. Bulteel, of St. John's, Nuwara Eliya. The other principal horses went to natives.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.
Previously registered	.. ...	0 32	0 57
Thursday, June 7th	1 60	0 97	1 08
Total	1 60	1 03	1 65
Total fall to June 7th, 1893	0 8	3 62	3 29
Total fall to June 7th, 1892	1 45	1 85	2 56

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. and at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·460	W	3	110·5	90·0	29	...	...	—0·21
Agra	29·500	N W	7	112·0	89·2	40	...	0·03	—0·08
Cawnpore	29·563	N N E	4	109·9	84·5	55	..	..	...
Allahabad	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..
Jhansi	29·561	W S W	5	112·2	90·2	41	0·01	0·01	—0·28
Jacobabad	29·497	S E	8	115·1	82·0	65	..	..	..
Karachi	29·572	W S W	17	94·0	80·7	92	..	...	...
Jeypore	29·536	S W	8	108·3	84·3	38	...	..	—0·14
Ajmere	29·584	W	13	103·9	85·5	50	...	..	—0·06
Deesa	29·641	W	13	106·4	81·0	60	..	...	—0·05
Ahmedabad	29·686	W N W	5	105·9	82·6	61	...	...	..
Bhuj	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Rajkot	29·696	W	15	103·8	78·4	72	...	...	—0·31
Veraval	29·686	Calm	4	87·7	80·7	85	...	...	..
Neemuch	29·590	W	7	103·9	77·7	67	...	0·06	—0·16
Indore	29·677	S W	5	98·5	75·6	81	...	0·98	+0·20
Saugor	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·616	W	4	104·5	82·6	47	...	0·02	—0·49
Hoshangabad	29·678	S W	6	104·5	78·2	64	0·04	0·08	—0·72
Khandwa	29·692	W S W	10	102·2	74·7	89	0·43	0·68	+0·01
Raipur	29·657	W S W	9	107·5	76·6	73	0·21	0·21	—0·44
Nagpur	29·700	N N W	10	106·8	75·1	85	0·15	0·40	—0·89
Amraoti	29·697	W NW	7	102·7	74·3	82	...	0·80	—0·09
Akola	29·722	S W	8	102·7	75·2	80	0·21	0·30	—0·47
Surat	29·685	N W	M	99·7	82·1	68	...	...	—0·65
Malegaon	29·743	E S E	8	97·9	75·1	80	0·23	0·23	—0·57
Bombay	29·711	N E	7	92·1	78·8	88	0·54	0·77	—2·06
Poona	29·718	N N E	9	96·5	73·8	69	0·01	0·04	—1·08
Aurangabad	29·742	Calm	5	95·4	73·6	66	...	0·85	...
Sholapur	29·733	N W	10	97·2	75·5	68	...	0·04	—1·38
Ratnagiri	29·739	E S E	4	88·4	77·9	75	0·07	0·90	—5·33
Belgaum	29·766	Calm	1	85·3	67·8	85	0·05	1·51	—0·20
Goa	29·732	S S E	9	91·1	78·4	73	...	0·70	..
Karwar	29·730	S W	4	86·2	77·0	77	...	·52	—8·04
Mangalore	29·790	WN W	3	84·3	73·9	95	1·98	5·83	—1·82
Calicut	29·858	W	17	77·7	73·6	90	7·50	15·88	+8·51
Cochin	29·882	Calm	M	86·8	71·7	93	1·22	8·82	+2·70
Bangalore	29·815	W S W	9	83·3	65·9	88	...	3·21	+1·93
Secunderabad	29·721	N W	9	99·8	72·4	76	0·18	0·42	—0·63
Masulipatam	29·699	N W	4	93·2	80·0	68	...	0·04	—0·98
Bellary	29·771	Calm	6	92·5	73·9	68	...	0·63	+0·13
Cuddapah	29·754	W N W	...	100·3	77·4	64	0·31	0·48	—0·49
Madras	29·754	S S W	7	102·5	78·5	68	1·19	1·24	+0·85
Coimbatore	29·827	S W	9	87·9	69·3	75	...	0·11	—0·22
Trichinopoly	29·790	W	10	94·0	75·9	61	...	3·11	+2·79
Negapatam	29·790	W	12	102·1	79·8	57	...	..	—0·34
Colombo	29·900	W NW	12	84·5	75·0	78	0·41	4·33	+2·10
Aden	29·722	Calm	13	95·3	83·3	80	...	..	...

Bombay local rainfall : J. J. H.= 1·60 (1·60) ; G. T. H. 0·97= (1·29) ; St. G. H.= 1·08 (1·65) ; C. P. = 0·54 (077).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Berar and at Nagpur and Hoshangabad, a brisk fall at Karachi, Delhi and Agra, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep over the greater part of the country. Winds from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are cyclonic, while south-westerly to north-westerly winds prevail in most other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Calicut and Rajkot. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Calicut, 16 at Rajkot and Bangalore and 12 at Jubulpore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the normal at Negapatam, Madras, Secunderabad, Nagpur, Delhi, Agra and Jhansi, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess at Ajmere, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade 115° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Ratnagiri, Madras and Jhansi and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (7·50), about two inches at Mangalore, over an inch at Cochin and Madras, and light to moderate showers at Jhansi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Poona, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Colombo. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast has increased considerably and is now about twice its average strength, thereby indicating the probability of strong squally winds with heavy rain on and off that coast. The abnormal chart shows that a small depression has formed on and off the West Coast between Mangalore and Ratnagiri where the weather is very unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is steep, and, as heavy rain is still likely to fall, it is very probable that the depression will grow still deeper. The weather in the Bombay Presidency is unsettled, and although rain is likely to fall in local showers, the monsoon will probably at present be confined to the Malabar Coast. The weather on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin is hence suspicious and very unsettled. The barometric difference between Colombo and Aden shows that a fresh to strong monsoon is blowing in the Arabian Sea lying to the south of latitude 13°.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The barometric changes of the past day are larger and more irregular than during previous two days. The depression in the Punjab has moved slightly eastwards and though of low pressure, has been transferred northwards and again lies near the foot of the hills in Northern India, westerly winds are hence setting in again over the Gangetic Plain and southerly winds are increasing and blowing strongly on the Bengal coast. The conditions on the west coast are those of somewhat feeble advance, monsoon winds front of disturbance, probably off Karwar, this morning, and the weather has been squally to the south of latitude of Karwar. Colombo reports moderate and Calicut strong winds. General rain has again fallen on Malabar Coast. Calicut reports seven inches, and Mangalore two. There has been thundershowers in the Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan, Bengal and Assam yesterday. The weather is slightly more unsettled than yesterday.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th June, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·635
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·2
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	157
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·23
„ „ year	0·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0·54

* From midnight to midnight.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident occurred, on the 1st instant, near Rajahmundry, on the Godavery, which happily was not attended with fatal results. One of the twin ferry steamers that take railway passengers across, the *Dorothy*, collided with a boat loaded with people. The boat was totally wrecked and the steamer sustained a little damage. The passengers and crew of the boat were saved. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the serang and crew of the boat with a view to a thorough investigation into the cause of the collision.

SAYS a correspondent of the *Times* :—I am nearly seventy. I began the world without a shilling. I have "scorned delights and lived labourious days," and I have accumulated nearly £100,000. Sir William Harcourt proposes to lay hands at my death on about £7,000 of my hard earnings. I mean to defeat Sir William. I shall buy an annuity for myself and my wife for an amount which will enable us to live in our accustomed way, and shall divide the rest of my capital at once among my children without employing any trustees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Enoch, 2,745 tons, Captain G Mundle, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons Captain J R Durant, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain S Boon, cleared yesterday for Aden, Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C D Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (12th May) via coast ports with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons Captain T Wilkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (27th April), via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 598 tons, Captain T G Grier, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr S Ganjee and Seth Maladino as cabin and 79 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Ahmed bin Abdoolrahman Dakur, Mr Abdoola, Mr Mahomed Shamlan and Bro, Mr Jasumi Mazaid, Mr Sayed Khalup bin Syed Essa, Surgeon Captain Armin, Mr Mahomed Atagee, Mr Hassan Bin Bedder & Son, Mr Lakoowall Hiranand, Surgeon Captain J B Smith, Mr Abdool Vahabi Khassiam, Mr Alli Bin Abdulla, Mr Ebrahim Bin Hassan, Mr Syed Hoosen, Mr Sassoon, Mr Hussen Bundalli and two others, Mr Abad Bin Essa and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	C Sinclair	1911	Miller	Amsterdam	10-6	F M & Co
D	Naderi	1168	A Macalister	Red Sea	8-6	B P S N Co
K	L Charlemont	2055	Parker	Not fixed		W&A Graham
L	Brahmani	523	M Budroo	Bhownagar	9-6	S and Co
M	Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed			S & Co
N	Azamor	2005	Gibson	China		Tata & Sons
O	La Seyne	1152	Blanc	Aden via Karachi	9-6	F Simons
Q	Asia	2323	Laird	Not fixed	9-6	W&A Graham

30 Ton Crane s. s. Avoca.....Abbass.....Zanzibar.

PRINCE'S DOCK HARBOUR WALL.

S s Mahanadi ... 548 Adam.....Marmagoa..9-6 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Bormida	1499	Edinegri	China	8-6	C Barbor
5	Peninsular	2711	Loggin	London	15-6	P & O Co
7	City of Dublin	2150	Snow	Kurrachee		S Charles F&Co
9	Eolia	2113	Johes			K Nixon & Co
10	St. Enoch	2745	Mundle	Dunkirk	7-6	K Nixon & Co
12	Chanda	2022	Simpson	Zanzibar	6-94	M M & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Not fixed		M V & Co
—	Shanghai	3216	Crawford	China	9-6	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, May 25.
7	Ehrenfels (s)	Wilkins	Hamburg, April 27.
	Khandalla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Amber (s)	Greig	Aden.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Kt. Commander (s)	Durant	Antwerp.
	St. Enoch (s)	Mundle	Dunkirk.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Lord Charlemont, for Amsterdam.
„ Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Nadir, for Calcutta via Coast ports.

The steamer Chanda, Captain Boon, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—29 bales writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Clan Sinclair s—51 cases whisky, 51 cases gingerwine, and 20 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—39 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 12 cases inks, John Dickson and Co ; 20 bales old newspaper, C Macdonald and Co ; 20 cases claret, Bolton and Co.
Chebassa s 10 cases printing ink, Gopal Narayen and Co.
Leander s—5 cases Confectionery, S Nuzerally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—2 qrcasks rectified spirit Heerjeebhai Maneckji.
Baroda s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Maneckjee Pestonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—85 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—30 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM HULL.

Mikado s—50 cases soda water bottles, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co ; 20 cases perfumed spirit, S Narain and Co ; 30 hogsheads porter, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—25 bales foolscap papers A Blascheck and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bhopal s—13 cases silvered sheet glass, Tyebally Ebramjee.
Drachenfels s—17 cases playing cards and 125 cases champagne Lyon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—1,000 cwts wheat bran. The Bombay Flour Mill Co ; 28 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee ; 225 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee.
Asia s—7 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 61 cwts coir fibre, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 19 bales cotton waste, W C Wood ; 7 bales silk waste, Rustomjee C Patell ; 1 bale cotton and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Iran s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—6 cwts ivory, N Jeverchand ; 1 box gold bars (Rs 47,000), Ralli Brothers ; 12 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,136,000), The National Bank of India.
Peninsular s—16½ cwts aniseed, Hormusjee Ruttonjee ; 125 bales hemp, V G Thanvi ; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Bhanju Jetha ; 7 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co ; 10 bales hides and 3 bales skins, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.
Alberta s—14 cwts aloes and 6¾ cwts olibanum, Abdool C Mamed ; 144 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 70 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey ; 140 cwts khuskus roots, Abdoola H Bucker ; 87¾ cwts olibanum, M Fuckeerbhoy ; 36 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 279 cwts tamarind, H Maneckjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Alberta s—74 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,701 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co ; 402 cwts mustardseed and 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 900 cwts myrabollams, and 90 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 500 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 126 cwts oil cake, Essajee Allybhoy ; 1,023 cwts rapeseed and 2,030 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—1,000 cwts bone meal, 8,340 cwts castorseed and 20,496 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,50 cwts poppyseed, 6,500 cwts linseed, 4,700 cwts rapeseed and 1,600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, 5,502 cwts poppyseed and 3,250 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—125 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lord Charlemont s—46,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—35 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, P F Talati ; 100 cwts cloves, F M Chinai ; 39 cwts cloves, L Chuttoo.
Shanghai s—10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 3 cwts ivory, M H E Ellias ; 5 cases peacock feathers, Yan Shun and Co ; 300 cwts olibanum, 9¾ cwts senna leaves, 5 cwts peacock feathers, Quan Lun Eaoo ; 10 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 71 bales cotton, D Ramcover.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai s—60 bales twist, C Bejonjee.
Azamor s—10 chests opium, H Hansraz.

FOR KOBE.

Azamor s—450 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chyebassa s—367 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 7.

Hay, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Mhow.
Burn, Lt, Bengal, R E, on reversion, from Hoshungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Palin, 2nd Lt, Bo, 22nd N I, on leave, to Abu.

JUNE 7.

Smith, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Shikarpur.
Winter, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th June, 1894.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps, from the 2nd instant :—Gunner C Jost.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

Holloway's Pills.—For the cure of debility, bile, liver, and stomach complaints this inappreciable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution. In these diseases the beneficial effects of the Pills are so permanent that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay—thus annihilating, by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of DR. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Rs. 1 per line extra.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.
HEAD MASTER: REVD. JOHN MILLER, B.D.

THIS well-known Public SCHOOL receives Boys from India, and takes Entire Charge of them, if necessary.

Among the many Successes gained by this School during the Past Year are, at
Oxford: First Craven Scholarship.
Cambridge: Chancellor's Medal for English Verse.
Woolwich Entrance: 10th place, direct from the School.
Second place in the Public Schools' Competition for the Spencer Cup at Bisley.

There is a Special Class for Sandhurst and Woolwich under A. G. PICKFORD, Esq., M.A., 10th Wrangler.

A small Class (Limited to 6) of Boys preparing for Naval Cadetships, is under the charge of the Revd. A. A. CARRE M.A.

Owing to the Increase in the number of Boys, a large new Boarding House has just been built by the Revd. H. P. PRICE, M.A., Second Master.

Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of this Paper. Numerous references to Parents and former Pupils in India and England.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

WITH the near approach of the S. W. Monsoon, heralded by pretty heavy rains this morning, a very dull and dragging Export season draws near its close, the ever-present paralysing influence of Exchange, and the lack of encouragement from the consuming markets having militated more or less against activity in Produce throughout the season. During the past week Cotton has been hardly looked at by shippers; and the local Mills were small buyers until latterly, when considerable purchases were reported; while the Wheat market has remained without animation; and Oil Seeds have been taken to only a moderate extent for export. Rates of Exchange have not shown much movement either way, and close on last Thursday evening's level. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay has further reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper is 7-16 per cent. higher in Fours. Freights have been very dull this week, demand from shippers being almost absent; and though rates are not quotably lower for this month they are rather weaker farther forward. A moderate business has been done in Imports on about the basis of last week's rates for stable Manchester goods.

MONEY.—The further reduction in the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 8 per cent., at the Board-meeting last Thursday, indicated that the monetary current was still running in the direction of greater ease, which was confirmed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, which disclosed an addition of some 33¼ lakhs to the Cash Balance, at 188¼ lakhs, since the date of the previous Return. There had been no movement to speak of in Private Deposits in the week under notice; but both in Loans and Bills Discounted a considerable decrease had taken place, say, of 29¼ lakhs, and 14 lakhs, respectively, the net falling off in trade requirements having been about 43 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 24¼ lakhs in the week preceding. On the other hand, the Cash Balance had been reduced by Government withdrawals from the Bank's branches to the amount of 19¾ lakhs, counterbalanced to the extent of 4¼ lakhs by an increase at the branches.

The Money Market has meantime been getting easier daily, and the directors of the Bank of Bombay at their Board-meeting this afternoon further reduced their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 7 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling on last mail-day at 1s. 0 29-32d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but nothing was placed at the latter rate, though a moderate amount was reported at 1s. 1d. for the mail, and for June delivery also. Bank Telegraphic, between Banks, at 1s. 0 7/8d. for June transfer; 1s. 0 7/8d. for July; and 1s. 0 27-32d. for September, was also done. On Saturday the market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits for June delivery, at which rate a few bills were placed; also forward for August delivery at 1s. 1d. Bank Telegraphic, at the above quotation, was available for June-July transfer and to the end of the year at 1s. 0⅞d.; but we have not heard of any enquiry for remittance. The tone was steady at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, ready and forward; and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rate a few small lots of Bills were placed at the opening. With an absence of enquiry for remittance, however, and Calcutta coming firm, this market became firm also three months' sight Credits being quoted at 1s. 1⅛d. for ready and forward delivery, and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 1d. for ready and future transfer, at which, however, there was no enquiry. On Tuesday, the market opened firm at 1s. 1 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, at which a moderate amount was quickly picked up, and the rate immediately receded to 1s. 1d., as soon as the Bullion dealers, following the bazaar, came in as buyers, and, for a time, 1s. 0 31-32d. found takers; but later in the day the rate again became 1s. 1d. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rate was 1s. 1 3-16d. ready, and 1s. 1 5-32d. forward at which latter rate a little was done; but in sympathy with Bank Bills, rates receded also for Credits. Yesterday, there was a steady feeling at opening at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a moderate amount was given, and at 1s. 1 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; and as the Bazaar came out as buyers, and there were no Merchants' Bills offering for any delivery, rates receded to 1s. 0 15-16d., for ready delivery and forward, for Bank remittance, and to 1s. 1 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, one transaction having transpired for July delivery, at 1s. 1 1-16d. The business passing, however, was very limited both ways. This morning the market opened steady at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward, at which a moderate amount was taken, and the rate then receded 1-32d., to 1s. 0 29-32d., at which the enquiry ceased. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 1 1-16d., ready and forward, at which we heard of none offering, and the rate then declined 1-32d. also in sympathy with Bank remittance, and a moderate amount was placed, for various deliveries, at 1s. 1 1-32d. one transaction forward being reported at 1s. 1d.; but rates coming steadier from Calcutta again, ours left off firmer as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 0 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 0 31-32d.	"
Do. 4	"	1s. 1d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Credit 3	"	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Documents 3	"	1s. 1 3-32d.	"
Do. 6	"	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Francs 3	"	1·37½	"
Do. 6	"	1·38¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened, on last Friday, at 103 15-16 for Fours for Money and Account, but advanced to 104 1-8 for cash, the June rate remaining unchanged. At closing, however, 104 for cash, and 103 15-16 for the next settlement were quoted; and 100¼ to ⅜ for 3½ per Cents. On Saturday the market was steady throughout the day at 104 1-16 for Fours for Money and Account, and at the close, 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted in both positions, 100⅜ was the closing rate for 3½ per Cents. On Monday, there was an upward tendency at opening at 104¼ for Fours for cash and the next settlement, and rates soon advanced ¼ per cent. in both positions, maintaining the advance all day in a steady market, and leaving off at 104¼ both for Money and Account. 3½ per Cents advanced to 101. The market was steady throughout the day on Tuesday at 104¼ for Fours, both for Money and Account, this having also been the closing quotation in both positions; 101 having remained the rate for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday Fours opened at 104 5-8 both for Money and Account—an advance of ⅛ per cent. on Tuesday evening's rate—and a further rise to the same extent was soon established in a steady market, 104¾ having been the closing price both for cash and the next settlement; with 101 quoted for 3½ per Cents. To-day opening at 104¼ for Money and Account the market for Fours has been steady at 104 5-8d. in both positions, at which it also closed; 101 being still named for 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 104 ½.

SHARES have again been a very quiet market throughout the week, and few changes have taken place in our quotations in any line. Compared with last Thursday's rates, however, we have to note an advance in Cotton Mill Scrip, of Rs. 25 in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 each in Central India, Western India, and Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 12½ in Hindustan; and of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough, Maneckji Petit, and Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 20 in Coorla; of Rs. 10 each in Sholapur, Imperial, and Empress; and of Rs. 5 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Khandeish. In Press Shares Khangaum have advanced Rs. 40; Sind Rs. 15; and Albert of Karachi 10; while East India have declined Rs. 30: Hingoli and Munmar Rs. 5 each; and Bombay Cotton Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 75 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 35 for the others; Delhi Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 15; Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 5 lower in each issue; Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 5 lower; Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the continued rather more favourable position of Sterling Exchange, dealers in staple *Grey Goods* still show a good deal of anxiety to sell; but up-country buyers are only operating to meet those current requirements, and accordingly only a moderate business has transpired at current rates, which are generally those which ruled last week. Stocks are on about the previous level. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods*, only a small business has been reported on the basis of last Thursday's quotations. Business in *Locally* made Goods has been restricted to buyers' present wants; but prices are steady at the previous level. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the Bazaar this week have been 3,000 packages; and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

Yarns.—The market for *Imported Twist* is steady, with prices unchanged, a moderate business having transpired during the week. The Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong alone for the fortnight ending last Tuesday were 10,000 bales with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 191½; and things here are steady. China buyers have made moderate purchases of all counts not above 20s. The demand from the interior is still poor. The week's Sales are estimated at 3,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations, the demand for Nos. 10s and 12s continuing.

Twist ...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4½	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	4 5/8	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	4 5/8 to 5 3/16	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	4¾ " 5¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	5 1/6 " 5¾	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	5 7/8 " 6	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6 1/8 " 6¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7 " 7½	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	8¼	"

METALS.—There has been a decline of 8 annas per cwt. both in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, the tone of both markets having been quiet with but little doing. *Iron* has been steady at last week's quotations, a moderate business having transpired.

COAL.—A cargo of *Powell's Duffryn*, June-July shipment, has been sold this week at Rs. 16½ per ton and speculators have sold a cargo of *Great Western Navigation* for the same shipment, at Rs. 16 per ton. *Japan Coal* per Lindisfarne (s) in harbour is selling at Rs. 13 per ton. Some *Nixon's Navigation* Cardiff ready in harbour has been sold at from Rs. 18 to Rs. 18¼ per ton. Importers are willing sellers of forward Coal, which keeps the market down for forward shipments. *Davison's* is quoted for June shipment at Rs. 16 per ton, without finding buyers; and the market closes weak for forward shipments.

We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil	
West do	Nil	Rs. 16 per ton forward.
Australian	Nil	
Cardiff	Rs. 17¾ per ton	Rs. 16¼ do.
Japan	" 13 "	
Powell's	" 18 "	Rs. 16¼ do.

EXPORTS.

COTTON advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy towards the close of last week in a steady market; but the volume of business passing in both directions was still upon a small scale, and continued so thereafter until yesterday, when considerable purchases were made by local spinners in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates; the enquiry from exporters, however, having been smaller than ever. The Mills have taken altogether some 6,000 bales during the week, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Dharwar, Compta and Compta Ginned, Bengal, and Broach; while shippers have bought only about 2,000 bales of Oomras, Bengal, Bhownugger, and Broach. This evening the market closed steady, with Bengal and Dhollera Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher; and Broach Rs. 2 lower.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the week have been 48,500 bales, compared with 56,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 56,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and total arrivals of new Cotton this season now show an increase of 3,500 bales as against those in 1893 to the same date.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	174	2 15-16d.
Do. F. G.	157	2 21-32d.
Do. Good	147	2 ½d.
Belatee, Fine	182	3 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	173	2 15-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	175	2 31-32d.
Do. Good	169	2 27-32d.
Oomras F. Good	183	3 1-16d.
Do. Good	178	3d.
Broach, Fine,	228	3 13-16d.
Do. Good	215	3 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fine	204	3 13-32d.
Do. F. G.	191	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	186	3 3-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	193	3 ¼d.
Westerns	189	3 7-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	268,500	228,500
Berar	267,500	241,000
Barsi and Nugger	85,500	75,500
Bengals	245,500	189,000
Hinganghat	3,500	7,500
Persian and Sind	56,500	38,000
Dhollera	299,000	387,000
Broach	127,000	184,500
Compta and Dharwar	78,000	77,500
Westerns and Madras	5,500	4,500
Total	1,436,500	1,433,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	48,147	56,354	71,253
From 1st January to 6th June	1,319,102	1,299,144	1,378,295
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	53,414	59,456	77,135
From 1st January to 6th June	696,078	626,141	741,327
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	752	14,195	1,118
From 1st January to 6th June	86,178	104,044	104,507

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent by exporters throughout the week; and the tone of the market has been quiet, when not actually dull, at the following quotations:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	14	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	12	6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	13	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	9	0	"
Hard Red	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS have been steady on most days, with a moderate enquiry from shippers, and without any great fluctuation in prices. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-0	to Rs. 7-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 5-14-0	to " 6-1-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-14-0	to " 6-0-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-8-0	to " 5-11-6	"
Gingelly, White	" 45-0-0	to " 46-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 41-0-0	to " 42-0-0	

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	55,205	276,066	507,048
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	2,105,730	4,340,357	6,775,128
Linseed for the week	147,770	139,342	94,651
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	4,593,313	3,279,418	3,028,971
Rapeseed for the week	131,284	151,340	67,407
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	2,523,374	3,408,058	952,495
Gingellyseed for the week	5,373	3,347	7,460
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	735,713	935,774	835,348

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	97,050	330,463	567,621
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	1,192,512	2,924,572	6,030,227
Linseed for the week	292,606	250,093	225,874
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	3,724,650	2,751,425	2,580,298
Rapeseed for the week	199,863	192,618	48,614
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	2,057,989	2,600,054	667,703
Gingellyseed for the week	33,648	5,593	13,896
Do. from 1st Jan. to 6th June	860,551	1,052,918	883,521

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—June 2, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjiling, the wife of Lieut G M Evans, 8th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

MANN—June 2, at Museum View, Egmore, Madras, the wife of J W Mann, of a son.

PORTER—May 24, at Saugor, Central Provinces, the wife of Surgeon-Captain F J W Porter, A M S, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—June 3, at 6, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of John Campbell Robertson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

D'COSTA—May 30, at Mangalore, Joaquim Michael D'Costa son of Mr Salvador D'Costa, Pensioned Forest Ranger, Shimoga Division, of acute paralysis, aged 58 years, 10 months and 16 days.

JACKSON—June 1, at Bimlipatam, the infant son of Captain Jackson, 9th Madras Infantry, aged 3 days.

McINTYRE—May 30, at Hazaribagh, Neil McIntyre, late of the Indian Telegraph Department, in his 64th year.

SEXTON—May 23, Near Yellandu, Lieutenant Myles Frederick Austin Sexton, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, from wounds inflicted by a tigress.

TOMLIN—At Calcutta, John Edward Tomlin, of fever, aged 41 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1894.

IT can by no means be said that every grievance ventilated by Mr. Labouchere in his veracious journal, as a matter of course, commands public sympathy, but we believe that a large majority of his readers sided with him in regard to his recent complaint of the involved and obscure, not to say contradictory, character of military regulations. Relying on one draft of rules, and on what seemed to be the ordinary and commonsense interpretation of them, he committed himself to a certain view of a certain military man's conduct. It was not till the rules were explained in Court in the light of subsequent amendments and cancellations and provisos that the right way of looking at them dawned upon him, and he felt himself compelled, as an honest man, to throw up the sponge, protesting in the meantime with a good deal of force that it was hard lines on the general public that military draughtsmen of military regulations should not take a little pains to make their meaning clear. It will be remembered that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Uncovenanted Service made precisely the same complaint with regard to the drafting and arrangement of the Civil Service Regulations. The trained lawyers and able men of business on the Commission were obliged to admit that the regulations were altogether too much for them, and they went out of their way to add a recommendation to their report to the effect that the regulations and conditions of service in all departments should be simplified and expressed in language such that the unassisted intellect of an ordinary individual might be able to understand. Whether anything has been done in the direction of giving effect to this recommendation we do not know, but one thing seems clear, *viz.*, that sufficient care is not taken to anticipate and prevent complications arising. Unless we are mistaken, to take a case in point, the new regulations for the recruitment of the Indian police, which we reprint in another column, are so worded as to ensure a plentiful crop of anomalies and grievances in the future.

These regulations have been issued by the India Office, and are a curious commentary on the House of Commons Committee's desire for simplification. It will be seen that in future the Indian police is to be recruited in London on the results of an examination on the same lines and to a great extent identical with that for the Indian Forest Department. And it is explicitly laid down that the "qualifications of candidates shall be identical with those required in candidates for admission to Sandhurst." We have nothing much to say against this if the responsible authorities have deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the service cannot be efficiently recruited in India. We may have our doubts on this score, but assuming that the evidence and practical experience drove those responsible for the efficiency of one of the most important services in India to the conclusion that young Englishmen of the same social class and education and training as those who flock to Sandhurst are indispensable, we are not prepared off-hand to deny its soundness; and should be glad to give the new system a fair trial. But on the assumption that this is the case, what is to be said for Regulation XVI. which runs thus:—"Candidates recruited in England for the police will be subject as regards leave to the rules applicable to *Indian* Services contained in Chapter XIV. of the Civil Service Regulations?" Unless we altogether misunderstand this rule, the India Office are now proceeding to call into existence a perfectly new species of Indian official, and the effect will be not to simplify but to add to the confusion which the select committee found to exist. There are apart from the Covenanted Service several classes of officials we know. There is the class recruited in England because they can only be had there, and who are, therefore, held to require special rules granting long periods of leave to enable them to return to their native land for the recovery of health. There is the class recruited in India who consequently do not require such long periods of leave, and are sufficiently provided for by what is known as the Indian or less favourable leave rules. There is a third class of gentlemen who although enlisted in India under special circumstances do, as a matter of fact, belong to the same class educationally and socially, and do precisely the same duties as their fellows recruited in England, and without doubt there is a great deal to be said in favour of their equitable claim to the advantages of the European or superior leave rules which are appropriate to men whose home is in England, and who must go home to recover lost health.

But now it would appear we are to have a perfectly new class of Anglo-Indian officers. The new police officers are to be recruited in England because, presumably, it is necessary for the efficiency of the service that they should be men of the Cooper's Hill or Sandhurst class. They are to have the same educational and social antecedents as officers of the army, and they are to pass the same examinations, but once caught they are to be made to sign articles of agreement "contracting themselves out" of all the advantages that have been officially declared to be indispensable for officers of their class, and they are to write themselves down as only needing the same periods of leave as are necessary for Natives of India or other persons so domiciled that India is their home. Is this a step towards simplification? Who can doubt what the result will be? The young men will sign. Young men eager for an appointment will sign anything. But as soon as they arrive in India, or, as soon as they realize their position and find that of two grinding at the mill one has been taken and the other left, and that, though "identical" with their friends in the Army and Forests they are, without the slightest explanation relegated to a totally inferior rank, they will become discontented and begin the work of memorializing without which no public servant now-a-days seems able to exist. We abstain altogether from comment upon the effect of the new regulations on the working of the police. Our point is that a new class of officials is being gratuitously called into existence which will introduce increased confusion, when a House of Commons Committee recommended the introduction of simplicity. If it be necessary to have police officers from Europe have them by all means, but give them the European rules. If you cannot afford to give them these rules then recruit in India. To recruit in England and make men contract themselves out of their birthright, is to artificially cultivate confusion and discontent.

ON behalf of a weekly newspaper, but little known in India, a London correspondent has just beaten the record in a trip round the world. The eighty days in which Jules Verne's heroes put a girdle round the globe was eclipsed last year by Miss Nellie Bligh, and another New York lady-reporter, and now Mr. George Griffith, on the staff of *Pearson's Weekly* of "Missing Word" notoriety, has reduced the time, and claims to have travelled from Charing Cross to Charing Cross—23,950 miles in sixty-four days, eleven hours, and twenty minutes. The time spent in travelling as distinct from that spent on the road was a trifle under fifty-seven days. Mr. Griffith only made use of ordinary means of communication, and did not travel a single mile by any kind of special conveyance. Had he done so and money had been no object, he found he could have completed the journey round the world in less than fifty days. To do that it would be necessary to take a special train to Brindisi, so timed as to catch one of the fastest P. and O. Australian boats. Fourteen days and-a-half after leaving London the traveller should be at Colombo, and time his arrival there to strike a North German Lloyd boat to Hong Kong, getting to the latter port in nine days—perhaps less. Then he would take a special steamer from Hong Kong to Yokohama by the outside route, not the Inland Sea, and should cover the distance—1,600 miles—in four days and-a-half, timing his arrival to just catch the Canadian Pacific steamer to Vancouver. By previous arrangement the Canadian Pacific Railway could drive the ship at full speed, and have a special train waiting at Vancouver. With ordinary luck the traveller should cross the Pacific in ten days, and the American Continent in three and-a-half—a distance of about 3,400 miles. This has actually been done by Mr. Van Horne, the President of the line. Mr. Griffith would time his arrival at New York to catch the Campania or Lucania. Five days more would see him at Queenstown, then special trains and boats would get him to London in less than twenty-four hours—total, say, forty-eight days. All this seems to be within the range of possibility, though our fathers would have deemed us mad to have suggested the distant prospect of such a feat. And even when it is done nothing much is gained beyond a little useless notoriety. Anxious to learn the effects of such rapid and varied changes of climate on his health, a correspondent waited upon Mr. Griffith the day after his return to London. As far as Hong Kong he says the trip was a mere picnic, saving only the heat. He gained seven pounds in weight between England and China, but then the strain began to tell. First came the fever, and then an almost total inability to sleep. The change of climate had something to do with this. It was so hot from Port Said, right away to Hong Kong, that he could scarcely bear clothes, even of the lightest sort. Twelve days later he was in a blizzard in the North Pacific, with the deck of the ship covered with snow. Then he rode across the Rocky Mountains on the engine of the train and caught a cold. At New York he had lost the extra seven pounds weight and four or five beyond it, but further than a few trifling and temporary inconveniences of the kind Mr. Griffith suffered nothing. Had he not been a man of robust constitution he would not have been despatched on the mission; to a more delicate person the escapade would probably have meant death.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has just issued its annual report—a remarkably dapper, businesslike volume in which the paragraphs referring to the multifarious subjects which have come before the Chamber for discussion, are all neatly arranged and labelled like bottles on a druggist's shelves. This renders the index almost unnecessary, so readily may the precise question desired be discussed. There are of course in the report many matters of interest to this Presidency as well as to Madras, and the aptitude which the Madras Chamber displays in endorsing Bombay opinions on general topics is another of the striking features of the report. But Madras has many questions exclusively its own to deal with, and many causes for discontent. First of these is the preferential rates given to the French Government in the Pondicherry railway to the detriment of the Cuddalore merchants. The Chamber complained and rightly so, but unfortunately without the desired effect. Again the views of the Chamber were disregarded in connection with the Erode-Nanjangud Railway, though everybody knows that the Chamber was right, and that the Government misunderstood its contention. Then the Madras Chamber complains of the delay of the overland mails in Bombay. When the Chamber complains the Postmaster-General sends a courteous reply, even to seventy times seven, and the Chamber though it does not obtain that which it wishes continues to make courteous representations. The views of the Chamber on the subject of closing the Mints were also disregarded by the Government; so also their ideas on the matter of defacing postage-stamps. As regards the Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill it seems the Nilgiri Planters' Association, asked the assistance of the Chamber, but that body accorded its sympathy and withheld its support, and the wishes of the planters were disregarded. In the beginning of the year the Chamber was asked by Government to express its opinion on the Indian Merchant Shipping Act; and it is gratifying to read that this piece of governmental irony was met in a proper spirit. It is so seldom Madras is now considered as a port that it could scarcely be expected the members of its Chamber of Commerce could be *au fait* with maritime subjects, but it wrote a Cuttle-like reply that the Chamber had no observation or suggestion to make beyond the general remark that the consolidation of the statutes in question is very convenient and the proposed amendments disirable in the interests of the travelling public, and not unreasonable when regarded from the standpoint of the carriers' interests. It declined to help Hong Kong in its attempts to open the Si Kiang to foreign trade, but did not fail to express its sympathy, a kindly habit the Chamber seems to have cultivated and to practise whenever it decides to leave others to help themselves, a notable exception being in the case of its refusal to co-operate with Karachi in its efforts to secure the distinctive marking of cases of Russian mineral oil. On the question of income-tax returns the Chamber gave expression to its views in almost unbridled terms describing the forms prescribed as inquisitorial and needlessly troublesome, and in this the Chamber scored perhaps its biggest victory. The form was revised by Government to the satisfaction of the Chamber, and as the report gravely records the subject dropped.

MR. SHEWAN, the Administrator of Rajpipla State, a post he had held since he ceased to be Secretary to his Excellency's Council, will shortly revert to duty in the Judicial Department. He has just submitted to Government his report on the settlement of one of the Rajpipla talukas, and it being most probably the last report which he will submit in his capacity as Administrator, the Governor-in-Council takes the opportunity of testifying to the successful manner in which Mr. Shewan has discharged his duties. Rajpipla, which is a first-class State, is the most important of the fifty-five States in the Rewa Kantha Agency, and was owing to mismanagement placed in 1884 under the joint administration of an officer of the British Government and the Raja; but in October, 1887, the administration was entrusted solely to Mr. Shewan, who with a short break, has held it since. The report which he has just sent in completes as a Government resolution points out the introduction of a reformed system of revenue collections into the State and the Governor-in-Council notices the care and ability with which Mr. Shewan has administered Rajpipla. The State, adds the resolution, which is signed by Mr. Lee-Warner, has not merely been rescued from debt and mal-administration, but its finances have been greatly increased and its moral and material progress much advanced. Mr. Shewan is assured that his name will be inseparably connected with the reform of the Rajpipla administration, and his recommendations will not be forgotten when the Government of India is addressed upon the subject of the conditions under which the authority of the Native State is restored to a competent ruler. Rajpipla, like Cambay, is again to be given over to its Native Chief.

CREMATION amongst Europeans, writes a correspondent, though not carried out in the primitive manner of the Hindus, is slowly but surely gaining ground in the British Isles, and without the gifts of prophecy, it may be that in fifty years or so, we may say, that it will be almost general. In fact, it may be expected that by the end of the twentieth century posterity will look back with something like abhorrence, on the present practice of burial. Beyond the sanitary aspect, our utilitarian age will view with displeasure the extent of valuable land of which it has been deprived. It will be long before the small Anglo-Indian communities in the Mofussil can, except in the primitive way, enjoy the practice of cremation, but the erection of a crematorium in every one of the large cities is certainly desirable. The adoption of the custom of disposing of the dead of the majority of the inhabitants of the country, will be a decided step in advance. The needs of the Mussulman and Beni-Israel communities already trouble the Corporation of Bombay, and although the Christian cemetery at Sewree is far from the city, there will come a day when its space will be filled. Cremation offers a solution of this and similar difficulties elsewhere to all creeds, and is a custom admirably adapted for adoption in this country.

EXCHANGE has, this week, shown a good deal of fluctuation. On Wednesday, the Secretary of State sold one lakh of Council bills at 1-1 and 49 lakhs of telegraphic transfers at 1 0 15½. Exchange which opened yesterday morning at 1 0 15-16 closed at 1 0 29-32, but notwithstanding this slight advance there was an absence of business throughout the day. Gold dealers were not much in evidence. Although the Bank of Bombay rate was reduced to seven per cent. Rupee paper, whether in sympathy with Exchange or with the cloud of conversion hanging over it, was dull and drooping.

IT is notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette* that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, and Rao Bahahur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

IT is officially notified that Mr. T. W. Cuffe has been appointed by Government a member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, *vice* Mr. C. H. Byrne, resigned.

MR. T. M. COTGRAVE having returned to duty, Mr. E. J. Harrison reverts to his substantive appointment in the Accountant-General's Office.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. B. SMITH, M.B., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Shikarpur, *vice* Surgeon-Major A. F. Ferguson, M.B.

MR. RAGHUNATH SHIVRAM TIPNIS has been appointed Assistant Judge in the Surat District, pending further orders.

MRS. F. L. McAFEE, Lady-Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Female Training College, has been granted by the Secretary of State one month's extension of leave, on medical certificate, and two months' extra leave, on medical certificate, without pay.

MR. PESTONJI BOMANJI is to act as Vice-Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, during Mr. E. Greenwood's absence.

ON the retirement of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I. C. S., the following appointments have been made:—Mr. C. E. Frost, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector; Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., to be Collector and District Magistrate, Thana; Mr. J. Pollen, I.C.S. to be Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals; and Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., to act in a like capacity at Ratnagiri.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate of Poona, in addition to his own duties.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending June 5, was 580, giving a death-rate of 34·48 per annum per thousand as against 29·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·84 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 114 died from fevers; 22, small-pox; 36, measles; 56, phthisis; 17, cholera; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 103, affections of the respiratory organs; 36, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 35, still-born; 33, old age and debility; and 8 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 16; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 292; Hindu [illegible] Mussalman, 137; Parsee, 27; Jew, 3; Nat[illegible] tian, 16; Eurasian, 1; European, 1; [illegible] unknown races, 1. The total numbe[illegible] 261 as against 253 the correspondin[illegible] year, and 298 the average over the [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INSURRECTION IN THE COREA.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Latest advices state that the Corean insurgents are threatening the capital, and that two thousand Chinese troops have been despatched there from Tientsin.

The British fleet is lying at Port Hamilton.

AMERICAN DUTY ON SUGAR.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 6.

The Senate have finally adopted a duty of forty per cent. *ad valorem* on raw and refined sugar. The payment of Bounties ceases on 1st January next.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The s. s. Carthage, with the homeward Indian mails of the 1st instant, arrived here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

CHIEF CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Mr. Horace Bell gives over charge to Mr. J. Bell as Chief Consulting Engineer to the Government of India on the 17th instant.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

I am informed that if the rupee continues to depreciate, it is likely that the Council meeting will, as last year, sit during the Simla season, to discuss what policy to adopt; or that if cotton duties are not re-imposed, an additional taxation must be levied before the close of the current financial year. The Bill necessary to adopt the latter measure, however, would not be drafted till the Calcutta session.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE AFGHANS AT MAIMENA.

The report of the second encounter with the Russians, at Maimena, is apparently totally unfounded. It appears that the Amir has again sent some sowars in that direction, but for no hostile purposes.

THE DESPATCH ON THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS QUESTION.

The Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State on the subject of Simultaneous Examinations will be made public almost at once; and the despatch is now being fully published by the Government of India Press.

THE "ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF INDIA."

The Secretary of State has written requesting the Government of India to furnish a revised edition of the "Economic Products of India," and Dr. Watt, in consequence, will be placed again on special duty in connection with the matter at an early date.

SENTENCES ON THE INSURGENT SEPOYS OF THE 17TH B. I.

The following are the Commander-in-Chief's full orders in connection with the recent trials in the 17th Bengal Infantry:—Nine men sentenced to seven years' transportation had their sentences commuted by his Excellency to two years' imprisonment; one man sentenced to five years' imprisonment, of which four years have been remitted by the Commander-in-Chief; three men sentenced to one year's imprisonment has been confirmed; one man sentenced to fourteen years' transportation has been committed to four years' imprisonment; one man sentenced to ten years' transportation, has his sentence commuted to three years; and one trial has been returned for revision. All the sentences are with hard labour.

THE BAREILLY-RAMPUR-MORADABAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 7.

The Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway will be open to public traffic to-morrow.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

The Assam Government have forwarded a full report to the Government of India on the Abor Expedition.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY OPERATIONS.

The Government of India, in reviewing the annual report of the Survey Department, say that the cost rate of the cadastral operations in Behar is still above the level, which is hoped to be reached when the subordinates have had further practice and experience.

THE RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

The *Pioneer*, in discussing the re-opening of the mints and re-imposition of cotton duties does not think the Government of India will be able to take up the latter question till its return to Calcutta as the mercantile community will have to be consulted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta arrived here, this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator from Bombay arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

H. M. steamer Pallas from China arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Singapore for Colombo, on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 9-16
Bar Silver	28¼

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Accra-Katonu interrupted.

Cable Accra-Lagos right.

Cable Assab Massovah interrupted. Telegrams for Massovah can be forwarded by post from Assab every Thursday.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6.

10 p.m.	84·7

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	86·7
4 p.m.	85·3

AT the Howrah Police-court a case is pending in which a Bengali, named Fakir Satara, and a woman are charged with having wrongfully kept under confinement a wealthy Hindu widow, named Doyamoni Bewah, who is said to be upwards of a hundred years old, for the purpose of depriving her of a part of her wealth.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HUNDREDS of Afghans with numerous camels have arrived in Kashmir from the Punjab and Kabul to buy and export grain and fruit for sale in the Punjab. Fearing that this drain would produce scarcity in the country, the Maharaja has given orders to expel all of them from Kashmir, and stop their coming again, with the exception of four hundred men and eight hundred camels, who are specially wanted by Captain Yeilding for the Gilgit transport.

CAPTAIN G. E. HYDE CATES has been appointed to act as Political Superintendent, Palanpur, *vice* Colonel W. A. Salmon, pending further orders; Captain J. S. Ashly is to act as First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, *vice* Captain Hyde Cates; Captain G. B. O'Donnell as Second Assistant; Captain S. M. Congreve-Schneider as Third Assistant; and Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy as Fourth Assistant Political Agent.

THE following appointments have been made *vice* Mr. H. E. Winter, I. C. S., retired:—Mr. W. W. Loch, I. C. S., to be Political Agent, Surgana; Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandeish District; Mr. C. B. Winchester, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Akalkot; and Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Cambay, continuing to act in a similar capacity for the Dangs in the Khandeish District.

MR. H. J. DUGGAN has been appointed to take charge temporarily of the duties of District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar District, in addition to his own duty, during the absence of Mr. J. B. D. Adams. Mr. J. W. Fellowes will act as District Superintendent in the Dharwar district.

A TRANS-FRONTIER newswriter says that it was stated by mistake that Sher Afzul was among the Chitralis deported by the Amir to Peshawar. Sher Afzal is still at Alshar, a village in Kabul territory, with his followers. The deported Chitralis, sixty in number, were all adherents of Sher Afzal, and they left Peshawar for Chifral, *via* Bajour, on the 31st ultimo.

ON Friday evening a fire broke out near the Afzalganj bridge, Hyderabad. Several houses and huts were burnt. A timber-yard was also destroyed. Fortunately there was no breeze, or there would have been considerable loss. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 30,000.

THE dacoit leader, Utam Singh, with his gang, was tried, at Hyderabad, by Mr. Tucker and Yasin Khan for dacoity and murder. Utam Singh and three of his accomplices have been sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. The dacoits received the sentence coolly, and were afterwards seen chatting and laughing as usual.

PERSONS who have gone up to view the landslip in Kulu, state that the entire hillside seems to have fallen into the khud for some three miles, the water flowing in a black stream from under the slip. This makes it probable than when the bund of the first slip burst, as the water ran off, a second and larger slip took place. If the fallen rocks are large enough to prevent the present slip bursting, it will be months before all the fallen earth can be washed away, and until that happens the Beas must remain in a more or less polluted state.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co.'s approximate earnings, for the week ended 19th May, were Rs. 16,371. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 16,221. Increase, Rs. 150. Receipts per mile for the week ended 19th May, 1894, Rs. 321-0-0. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 318-1-0. Increase, Rs. 2-15-0. Receipts from 1st January to 19th May, 1894, Rs. 2,24,924. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 2,34,572. Decrease, Rs. 9,648.

THE East Indian Railway earnings, week ended 26th May, were Rs. 10,20,750. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,91,577. Increase, Rs. 29,173. Miles open, week ended 26th May, 1894, 1,659. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Increase, 48½. Per mile open, week ended 26th May, 1894, Rs. 615. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 616. Decrease, Re. 1. Earnings from 1st January, 1894, to 26th May, 1894, Rs. 2,37,56,792. From 1st January, 1893, to 26th May, 1893, Rs. 2,17,02,241. Increase, Rs. 20,54,551.

THE Viceroy gave a dinner to Old Etonians, on Monday evening. The following gentlemen were present: Major-General Grant, Inspector-General of Cavalry; Mr. W. Mackworth Young; Brigadier-General Morton; Colonel Parr, Commanding the Somersetshire Light Infantry; Mr. Babington Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot, Assistant to the Commissary-General-in-Chief; Major Vere, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Mr. F. Wolley Dod, P. W. D.; Captains Hickman, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District; Mathews, 5th Dragoon Guards; Drake, Royal Artillery; Beresford, Staff Officer, Jhansi; Davis, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Hoare, 5th Dragoon Guards; Mr. J. J. Allen, Telegraph Department; Lieutenants Margest, Norfolk Regiment; Rycroft, Wibsdell, and Cockayne-Cust, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Kennard, 5th Dragoon Guards; Adam, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Ponsonby, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy; Mr. A. Harvey James; and Mr. W. G. Allen.

THE Government of India's reply to the Currency Association on the subject of the sale of Council bills at any rate makes it clear that the case is closed for the present as far as the Government is concerned The Currency Association have still their manifesto to bring forward; but it is not very inspiriting, thinks our Allahabad contemporary, to have to attack where it is known beforehand that there will be no defence. The Government has declared that it cannot be a party to a controversy involving criticisms on the action of the Secretary of State, and there, as far as public discussion goes, is an end of the matter. Officially, it is true, the authorities at Simla may go on protesting and remonstrating against the doings of the despot at Whitehall; but the world will be none the wiser for many months afterwards, if at all. But it is not in the least likely, we should conjecture, that any such conflict will be raging unheard. The position has, indeed, changed totally from what it was a year ago, when the Government of India was so strenuously urging the Secretary of State to stiffen his back, to declare a minimum and keep to it, or at the very least not to force down exchange by the suicidal granting of extra allotments. The mischief is done and past recall. It was done in truth the very week after the passing of the Currency Act, when Lord Kimberley, to the stupefaction of the Indian public, went on accepting the market rate as if no such measure had come into existence. From that moment he lost command of the markets which with a little firmness and decision at the outset, he might possibly have led. Since then the clumsy and half-hearted efforts that have been made by the India Office to retrieve the position, have failed ignominously, as they deserved to do. Confidence is gone, and the chance of upholding the rupee, as far as it lies with the Secretary of State, irretrievably lost. If his Lordship were to declare to-morrow a minimum, say, of fourteenpence, it would not have the smallest effect. No one would believe in its stability, the banks would merely regard it as an invitation to squeeze the Government, and the only result would be to throw out the ordinary course of business for a certain time until the inevitable surrender to a lower level should come about. It is too late in the day for heroic measures, and however strongly we may feel about the India Office's policy in the past, one must recognise now that the only course is to suffer and be strong. The Secretary of State's drawings for the first two months of the current year amount to three millions sterling out of a total of seventeen—that is, he is somewhat ahead of his strict proportion, but not more than he should be with the dull season before him. If he can get over that season without falling into arrears, then there will be a chance of seeing whether the export trade is strong enough of itself to force up exchange, in which case confidence in the stability of the rupee may be restored. That would be the salvation of the position; and in the interim it would be a fatal mistake for the Secretary of State to suspend his drawings. For this once, therefore, it may be taken for granted that the Government of India and the India Office are in complete accord.

PANDIT DAYA RAM, the leading astrologer, Kashmir, died, at Srinagar, on the 29th May. The deceased was respected by all classes of the people. His corpse was covered with expensive shawls and brocades, and was carried amidst a shower of silver and copper coins and flowers which were thrown by the people out of respect for the deceased all along the way to the burning ghat. His funeral was attended by an immense crowd.

FURTHER particulars of the attack on a Russian enquirer in the Yung-low-tung tea district show that the temper of the mob was far more serious than appeared from the first reports. The traveller was, it appears, saved only by the courage of his native servant and cook, who carried him in an unconscious state under a shower of stones to the magistrate's yamen, and attended to his wounds. The mob tried to force the yamen doors, but was driven back by a guard of Chinese soldiers. It is stated that no provocation was given and the attack is believed to be due entirely to a fear on the part of the natives that the visit of the Russian was a menace to the local tea-growing industry. The firm which he represented bought a number of tea plants last year; and the Chinese regard purchases of this kind with the keenest suspicion.

THE percolation which is reported to have begun through the dam at the Gohna landslip goes far to confirm the view taken originally by the engineers that the upper stratum of 250 feet or so was composed of pulverised rock and loose earth. The percolation, it will be noted, did not show itself until the water was some 240 feet from the lowest point of the dam, and this would seem to show that the lower strata are composed of solid rock tightly wedged in the valley. One cannot calculate exactly what is going on beneath the surface, but it is safe to surmise that the water is finding its way through the softer parts of the mass, working above or round the rocks, and slowly gravitating towards the lower part of the valley. There appears to be no movement so far in the loose earth of the upper portion of the dam, the underground channels being probably too small as yet to carry away any quantity of *debris*. The engineers, by closely watching the spring-like streams in the bottom of the valley furthest from the lake, should be able to calculate how the percolation is proceeding, but not for some time to come will any conclusion be possible as to the manner in which the great flood—if there should be one—will take place. The rainy season is still distant some two or three weeks, and the rise in the level of the lake, until the end of the current month, is, therefore, likely to be very gradual. It was less than a foot a day in May, and if the percolation becomes extensive, this rate may be lessened until the monsoon bursts over the Kumaon hills. When that occurs the actual surface of the dam will be eroded to some extent by the drainage from the hillsides on either hand, and it is possible that several channels may be formed at first, though it must be along the central one that the main volume of lake-water will pour, as that channel will be at a lower level than the others. The development particularly to be watched for is whether the upper stratum will become saturated, in which case there may be a sudden disruption when the water tops the dam.

THERE is a strong impression prevailing in Rangoon that Sir Alexander Mackenzie went to Burma with no intention of remaining there for more than a twelve-month, even if no opening occurred for him elsewhere within that time. The chances before Sir Alexander Mackenzie are, the *Englishman* presumes, a seat in Council or the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. Whether or when Sir Charles Pritchard will offer a vacancy for Sir Alexander Mackenzie or any other official selected to succed him is, as it always has been, since Sir Alexander's arrival, a matter of doubt. If circumstances were to drive Sir Charles to England this year for a Member's six months' holiday, it is hardly to be presumed that Sir Alexander Mackenzie would be summoned or would even care to be summoned, from Burma to Simla; and if, as is, perhaps, more probable, the Public Works Member should be required to leave India for six months or to retire next year, there is every reason to presume that the traditional claims of Bombay and Madras to one of the Council chairs would not be over-looked. Madras has, indeed, a prescriptive claim to the next available seat, and we have no doubt that the senior member in the Ootacamund Council does not despair of his chance of spending a lustrum at Simla and Calcutta. It is, therefore, more likely that the present Chief Commissioner of Burma will succeed Sir Charles Elliott at Belvedere. We are aware that it may be open to Sir Alexander Mackenzie to avail himself of the privileges, which the blue-book shows that he has not yet enjoyed, of a six months' holiday on urgent private affairs in 1895, but he would still have to reckon with the rival claims of Sir Antony MacDonnell to the vacant throne of Bengal, although it is not at all certain that the member in charge of the Home Department is anxious to resume the reins of Provincial Government. It is probable that the spring of 1895 will find Mr. Fryer on his way back to Rangoon, where he will receive a cordial welcome, and that in the succeeding autumn the officer who made his first reputation as Sir Ashley Eden's Secretary in this Province will, if he returns at all, receive from the hands of Sir Charles Elliott the crown, not altogether without thorns, of the Kingdom of Bengal.

AT the Madras High Court, on Tuesday, before their Lordships J. J. Parker and Best, Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar appeared for one Tirumurthl, under sentence of death passed upon him by the Sessions Court of Coimbatore, on a charge of the murder of one Marmuthu Chetty, at Karramadai, on the 25th February last. In the course of the arguments of this trial it transpired that the prisoner was tried originally with one Rungall, a female, who was indicted on the same charge as being *particeps criminis* in the murder. The Sessions Judge, however, acquitted the second accused. Their Lordships were of opinion that the woman should never have been tried as an accused, but should have been examined as a witness. However, as she had been charged and acquitted, her evidence should afterwards have been taken as it would have materially helped in the trial. Mr. M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar contended that this could not be done as the accused had been tried conjointly and the woman was acquitted only after the assessors had brought in their verdict. If the second accused was to be examined as a witness the trial of the first accused should proceed *de novo*. Mr. Powell, the Government pleader, here pointed out that the procedure suggested by their Lordships was followed in the Bodindickanur Zemindary Case. After some further argument their Lordships considering that it would be more satisfactory for the disposal of the reference before them to have the evidence of the second accused, who had been acquitted, recorded, returned the records to the Sessions Judge for this being done, and for the evidence being returned to the court with any remarks he had to offer as to the credit to be given it.

THERE seems to be no end to the complication of the exchange compensation question, writes the *Pioneer*. Some time ago we drew attention to the injustice of assessing for income-tax the lump sum paid up as arrears when the compensation was originally given, whereas had the average per month been taken the officer's income would have come within the limit of exemption, Rs. 500. The Government of India were quick to recognise the unfairness of their own action, and recently notified that the arrears should be distributed over the months for which they were drawn. But, as a correspondent pointed out, a few days ago, this new order creates a fresh injustice. An officer drawing Rs. 480 per month escaped all income-tax; when he got his arrears he paid for one month the tax on a sum represented by Rs. 480 plus arrears of compensation. Now he will be sur-charged for all the preceding months, on Rs. 528, as his compensation of Rs. 48 will be added to his monthly pay of Rs. 480. But we cannot believe that the Government will sanction such a retrospective assessment being made; they obviously intended to do a generous action to a certain small number of officers, and they did not foresee that a still larger number would suffer through the new order. We have all along protested against the income-tax being levied on monthly pay, which but for the compensation allowance would have remained within the limit of exemption and the question should be reconsidered by the light of the facts which have now been made public. Surely, it would be sufficient to exact income-tax from those only whose salaries were above Rs. 500 before compensation was granted.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

THE following is the text of the regulations for admission to the Indian Police Force through a competitive examination in London, in the current month, to which reference is made in our editorial columns to-day:—

I. The examination will be simultaneous with, and in the same subjects and papers as, the examination for the Indian Forest Department, (*a*) which is usually held in June.

II. The number of candidates to be selected will be 7, viz., for Madras 3, Bengal 2, North-West Provinces and Oudh 1, Bombay 1.

III. The qualifications of candidates shall be identical with those required in candidates for admission to the Sandhurst Examination, except in the following respects. They must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on the 1st June 1894. They must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India they will forfeit their appointments.

IV. Candidates must send (*b*) to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, on or before the 1st May 1894,

(*a*) Information as to their names and parentage, certificates (or other satisfactory evidence) of the date of their birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian to their candidature.

(*b*) A statement of the places at which they have been educated, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the *last four years*.

(*c*) An intimation of their wishes as to the Province or Provinces in which they would prefer to serve.

V. Candidates will be required to appear before a Medical Board (*c*) at the India Office, and to undergo a strict examination as to their physique and capacity for active out-door work in the plains of India.

VI. Those who successfully pass the medical examination will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners (*d*) in the following subjects (*e*) (Classes I. to III.), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS.—I—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

	Marks.
1 Mathematics (lower), viz., Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration	2,500
2 English composition	1,000
3 German or French (400 for colloquial)	2,000

In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

	Marks.
4 Mathematics, (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000
5 French or German,—whichever has not been chosen as an obligatory subject (400 for colloquial)	2,000
6 Latin	2,000
7 Greek	2,000
8 English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper llimited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1727 to the year 1788 for the examination of 1894	2,000
9 Botany, viz., the elementary parts of Vegetable Morphology, Histology, and Physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on Vegetable Palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000
10 Chemistry, viz., the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000
11 Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000
12 Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000

A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects.

Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, the examination will be partly practical.

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

13 Freehand Drawing	500
14 Geometrical Drawing	300

Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.

VII. From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of the marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select 7 candidates in order of merit.

VIII. Selected Candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to produce,—

(*a*) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are able to ride well, and to perform journeys on horseback; or

(*b*) A certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and will not be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police until they shall have passed such tests to the satisfaction of their Government.

IX. Selected candidates who have successfully passed the above-mentioned test will be allotted, as probationers, to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration. The allotment will also be subject to the right of the Government of India to make transfers, if necessary.

X. The probationers will be required to start for India not later than October 1894, so as to arrive in the course of November. Failure to embark in time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment. Free passages to India will be provided by the India Office.

XI. On arrival in India probationer will receive an initial salary of Rs. 250 a month during their period of probation.

XII. Probationers will be required to qualify by passing the necessary departmental examinations (as well as the riding test, if necessary, *see* Rule III) within two years of their arrival in India.

XIII. Any probationer who may fail to pass the prescribed examinations within two years, or be found unfit for Police duties, will be liable to removal from the Service. Any probationer so removed from the Service will be furnished with a free passage to England, unless he obtains other employment in India.

XIV. Seniority in the Police will depend on the order in which probationers pass the qualifyng examinations in India.

XV. When probationers have passed the qualifying examinations (as well as the riding test) they will, if otherwise approved, be appointed Assistant Superintendents of Police, and their salary will be raised to Rs. 300 a month.

XVI. Candidates recruited in England for the Police will be subject, as regards leave, to the rules applicable to Indian Services, contained in Chapter XIV of the Civil Service Regulations, and, as regards pension, to Part IV, of those Regulations, subject, in either case, to any modifications thereof which may be made hereafter. Service under the age of 20 will not, however, be excluded from reckoning towards pension.

XVII. Probationers will be required to sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of their appointment prior to embarkation for India.

(*a*) Candidates may, if qualified, enter for both the Police and the Forest Department. They will, in such case, have to pay the fee due in respect of each examination.

(*b*) There is no special form of application.

(*c*) With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Police Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—1. A week constitution. 2. Defective vision. 3. Impaired hearing. 4. The existence of any congenital defect. It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination. On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian Services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

(*d*) A fee of 2*l* is required. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates the day before the examination.

(*e*) A reprint of the papers set at the previous examination, with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates is published by the Civil Service Commissioner, and can be obtained through any bookseller, price 1s.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. J. PEYTON, C. M. G., Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

CAPTAIN G. H. TURNER, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th Baluchistan Regiment, has been granted leave on private affairs, for one year.

THE REV. P. S. GROVE, B.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

ON vacating District Command, Major-General G. F. Beville, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India.

UNDER the Staff Corps rules, twelve months' leave on private affairs, has been granted to Captain C. R. Phillips, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden District.

THE services of Major H. D. Rosseter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bombay District, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, and those of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, R.A., at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE Lyall Commission sat, on Friday, at Simla, when Captain Birdwood, R. E., and Mr. Bearesford-Wallis, Executive Engineer, Simla Division, were examined. An adjournment was made till Tuesday.

THE COMING MONSOON.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's s.s. Nadir, Captain W. J. Crebbin, which arrived in harbour, on the 6th inst., from Calcutta, reports having experienced fine weather from Calcutta to Tuticorin; from there to Mangalore it was squally, and fine with heavy westerly swell up to port. The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Simla arrived here yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, under the command of Captain T. J. Grier. The vessel met with the south-west monsoon and swell between Karachi and Bombay. The same company's s.s. Khandalla, which arrived here, yesterday, from Calcutta, under the command of Captain C. D. Kendall, experienced at times heavy rain with variable winds and squalls, since leaving Allepey, on June 1.

At about three o'clock, yesterday morning, there was a very heavy downfall of rain for a quarter of an hour, and this served to lower the excessively oppressive temperature. During the greater part of the morning the sky was overcast, and the sun only occasionally broke out. Last night, there was much lightning and thunder accompanied by heavy showers.

Rains are reported from various parts of the mofussil, and on Wednesday a fall of no less than seven inches was recorded at Calicut. At Lonauli and Khandalla no rain fell yesterday, and the weather was clear, cool, and bracing.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. Weighell, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Chickolm, Mr and Mrs H
Dun, Mr C
Fernandez, Mr and Mrs
Munoo, Mr
Mitchell, Mr H
Phybury Mr C
Riddle, Mr J B
Setman, Mr C

FOR BRINDISI.

Gracey, Col
GoHay, Maj
Harpmann, Mr
Minchin, Capt W R
McGilliray, Mr
Rawlins, Mr F K
Rantenberg, Mr

FOR ISMAILIA—Fabricius, Mr F.

THE following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Peninsular, Captain A C Loggin, on 15th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr S G Wood; Mrs and Miss C T Lane; Mrs Mallett and 2 infants; Mr H J Gould; Mr G D Wybrow; Mr Erskine; Mr and Mrs Bricoe; Mrs Lechler and child; Mr W F Sinclair; Capt C E W Wilson; Major and Mrs C W Park; Capt W C Aslett; Col and Mrs Gardner; Mr Wingate; Mr E H Hallum; Mr and Mrs Cunnigham and two infants; Miss Dryden; Mr Cuming; Mr James Whyte; Mrs Chas Jackson; Lieut Pilcher, R E; Mrs Prideaux; Capt H H Butler; Lieut-Col R Gardner; Mr Gardner; Mr W B Green; Mrs Green, Surg-Maj C B Maitland; Mr H A Houghton; Mrs Houghton; Mrs Muir, child and infant; Capt Adyar; Mr Leslie; Mr G C Aiken; Mr E H Butler; Mr Herford, Mr Croy; Lieut Probyn; Lieut Alexander; and Mr and Mrs McTurner.

For Brindisi.—Mr Wallis; Mr T R Wynne; Col W M Campbell; Mr C W Priest; Mr R Nicholson; Mr Hamilton; Mr and Mrs Montague Turner; Dr A E Grant; Mrs Grant, infant and ayah; and Mr Stutz.

Per s s Assam, Capt T Leigh, 22nd June 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs A H Anthony and 2 children; Col G C Sartorius; Mr J Cook; Mr Grieves; Mr W Marsh; Mr D J Macpherson; Mr Dinshaw M Dustoor; and Mr K Ruttonjee.

For Brindisi—Lieut R P Molesworth; and Mrs Syles.

Per s s Ganges, Captain G W Atkinson, 29th June, 1894.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Horace Bell; Rev J W Cassels; Mr and Mrs Ashdown and 2 children; Mr C T R Scovell; Mr A B Jackson; Capt C Haynes; Mr H H Dewick; Mrs Penny; Rev F E Jeffrey; Mrs Jeffrey and 2 infts; Mr J M McLanghlin; and Mrs McLaughlin.

For Brindisi—Mr A J Bromley; Major H D Fanshawe; Mr W Fiddian; Mr Flovin; Miss Heath; Mr A J Grant; Mrs Rooke and infant; and Mrs Cummins.

For Aden—Major Hicks.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 6th July, 1894.

For London—Mr G B Partridge; Rev and Mrs Gilbertson; Mr J P Wildeblood; Mr F O Dryer; Mr W Chase; Col C Strahan; Rev J Heron; and Mr J Young.

For Brindisi—Mr C L Harvey.

Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D G Worcester, 13th July, 1894,

For London—Mr J H Gwynne; Colonel C T Lane; Surg-Capt H S Peeke; Mr Walsteucroft; Mr and Mrs Middleton; Mr H G Richardson; Mr and Mrs F D Cunningham; Major H Read; Mr W A M Duncan; Col A C Toker. Hon T Allen; Mr Ward; Mr Cumming; Mr Wallach; Lieut Chitty; Mr F L Cumming; Mr J Pratt; Mrs L Johnson, Mr H C Shindan; Major Anderson; Mr J Knox Wight; Mr Phelon; Lieut Ricketts; Mr Mitchell; Miss Mitchell; Mrs A F Gordon; Mr J H A Ivens; Mr C P Bird; Mr W Jenkins; Mr Day; and Lieut Waterford.

For Brindisi—Mr W E Meare.

Per s s Assam, Captain T F Creery, 20th July, 1894.

For London—Surg-Major C Henderson; Mr Saunders; Mr A C Hankin; Rev W B Handford; Mr R Maconachie; Capt T Jermyn; Surg-Col G Thomson; Lieut-Col C A Mercer; Mr and Mrs S H Butler; and Lieut C H Davies.

For Brindisi—Mr H Kenyon.

Per s. s Oriental, Captain L H Moule, 27th July, 1894.

For London—Captain Birch; Mr Frank Muir; Mr F L O'Callaghan; Mr and Mrs Duncan and child; Mr D Calman; Capt A E Leslie; Mr T D Mackenzie; Mr J Denman; Major C R Hoskyn; Mr P C Lyon; Major Hobday; Mr C E Stotherd; Lieut E Brandreth; Mr Briggs; Mr W B Wright; Mrs K Adams; Mr C A Smith; Mr E B Harris; Mr W Symes; Dr Moriarty Mr J G Hylass; and Major G Henriques.

For Brindisi.—Col E A Ellis; Lieut R F Knox; and Capt W L Conran.

Per s s Siam, Captain H Weighell, 3rd August, 1894.

For London—Mr W H L Impey; Capt A Barrett, and Lieut Hon C J Bruce.

For Brindisi—Mr W M Young; Mr J B Rawlins; Major J W Hogge; Mr C May Arnold; and Mrs Arnold.

Per s s Shannon, Captain E Crew, 10th August, 1894.

For London—Col J E Sandeman; Surg-Col J McConaghy; Mr W Egerton; and Mr H S Lawrence.

For Brindisi—Mr E R Henry; Lieut J R Hill; Mr R F Young; and Capt Leyburn.

Per s s Assam, Captain T Leigh, 17th August, 1894.

For London—Mr H A Acworth; Major J Burn Murdock; Mr E A Lugard; and Miss Lugard.

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.

For London—Lieut H T Thacker.

LADAS AND THE DERBY.

THE remarkable ease with which Ladas won the Two Thousand at once stamped him as fitting to rank with the greatest horses of our age, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The lengths by which it was won by no means represent the extent of the beating he administered to Match-box. At no part of the race was Ladas ever half extended, and without the slightest exaggeration it may be said that every one of his opponents was in trouble from the very start, and was helplessly beaten when half the journey had been covered. In the first quarter of a mile Ladas could have drawn away lengths, at five furlongs the colt could have won by fifty yards, and had Watts given him his head at the Bushes, Ladas would have won by many lengths had the journey even been to the "top of the town." Some think that Match-box is a great stayer, but he cannot go fast enough to stay effectually, and Ladas should beat him over any distance without the semblance of an effort. Never but once since Gladiateur's time has such an easy winner been seen—namely, Macgregor in 1870; and because this horse was defeated in the Derby by Kingcraft, who was also trained by Mr. Matthew Dawson, there are many who think that Ladas is not invincible. Further than the likeness in their style, however, there is nothing in common between the pair. The first-named was a narrow colt with fine racing points, but lacked power and muscular development, while his fore joints were faulty to a degree. In fact he was practically broken down when he started, for just previous to the Derby Mr. Merry had ordered him to run at Bath, where the going was as hard as a road, and it fairly crippled him for the Derby. Macgregor could do no more than hobble about for a few days, and when pulled up after the Durby he could scarcely walk. It was—and is to this day, in fact—generally considered that the colt had broken down, but Waugh states positively that such was not the case, although Macgregor was, never able to stand training again. Now Ladas is practically without a fault, with a possible exception regarding one hock which is considerably enlarged. It is not a bog spavin, as some believe. It is undoubtedly the result of a severe strain which happened in the winter months, and he is as sound on one hock as the other. In every other respect Lord Rosebery's three-year-old is generally allowed to be the grandest horse we have perhaps ever seen. Standing fully 16 hands, he is as round as a barrel, so beautifully arched are his ribs. With great depth, he also has splendid shoulders, a back as strong and broad as a castle, and wonderful length in quarters and forearms. A showy, muscular neck is well set on, and a pretty little head shows his fine high breeding. One never saw before such a combination of power with lengthy racing points, and, to give the words of old Tom Jennings, who looked him over, the other day, "I don't think I have ever seen such a horse and I believe he is also the best racer I have ever seen. Beat him! Never. They may think they will, but never so long as he keeps fit and well."

FIRES, incendiary and other, are so injurious to the progress of forest administration in India, observes a contemporary, that it is easy to excuse the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the compounding of certain offences against the regulations in Assam. There has apparently been an increase of late in the number of offences resulting in forest fires that have been compounded by the local officials. Such cases, it is ruled, should not be disposed of in this way except under abnormal circumstances, and whenever compensation is accepted, the reasons justifying the adoption of this course should be reported to the Conservator.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN BOMBAY.

THE information asked for by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad regarding the salaries of teachers in Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools in the different Divisions is given in the following resolution which was issued on Wednesday by the Legislative Department:—

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1894.

Memorandum from the Educational Department to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 321-P., dated the 23rd August 1893—Requesting him to supply the information asked for by the Honourable Mr. C. H. Setalvad as to the number of whole-time teachers in Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools in the Northern, Southern and Central Divisions and in Sind, and the number of those teachers whose salary is less than Rs. 5 a month; also as to the minimum salary given in the Revenue and other departments to persons who have passed tests similar to those insisted on in employing such teachers.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3505, dated the 10th October 1893, to the Educational Department—Submitting, in reply to the above memorandum, letters from the Commissioners, N. D., C. D. and S. D., and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, who report that the minimum salary given in the Departments under them to persons holding Public Service certificates is Rs. 10, 12, 12, and 15-9-0 respectively. Submitting also a letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who states that the lowest salary in the Survey Department is Rs. 8 per mensem; that though persons holding Service certificates are sometimes appointed on such salary, no such certificate is demanded as a prerequisite to appointment; that almost the whole of the clerical staff of the Survey Department has been originally recruited at the above rate of pay; that in the Land Records and Agricultural Branch of his office the lowest paid clerk receives Rs. 20 per mensem; but that he appoints no one who has not martriculated or passed the University School Final. Forwarding also a letter from the Inspector-General of Police, who furnishes a statement showing that the minimum salaries given to policemen in this Presidency holding Public Service certificates range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 30. Submitting also reports from the Educational Inspectors, from which the following information is extracted:—

Names of Division.	Total number of whole time Teachers.		Number of those out of such Teachers, whose salaries are less than Rs. 5 per mensem.	
	In Local Board Primary Schools.	In Municipal Primary Schools.	In Local Board Schools.	In Municipal Schools.
Northern Division	2,224	662	641	148
Southern Division	2,462	561	...	......
Central Division	2,473	792	..	....
Sind	765*	170†	105	Information not easily available.

* Includes 137 pupil teachers drawing monthly stipends of Rs. 5 and 6 and 106 pupil teachers drawing Rs. 4 per mensem according to their standing. These being still in 'statu pupilari' are not masters strictly speaking. The majority of them while assisting the master in teaching the lowest classes are privately studying with him the course for the Third Grade Public Service Certificate Examination, or for the entrance test of the Training College, and it is from them that the Training College is mainly recruited. There are no masters in Sind on salary below Rs. 8 per mensem and very few draw less than Rs. 10.

† Exclusive of Assistant Masters and pupil teachers who draw less than Rs. 10 per mensem. Their number cannot be ascertained without reference to Municipalities.

Mr. E. Giles, Acting Educational Inspector, C.D., in his report No. 338-C.B., dated the 30th August, states as follows:—

"With reference to your No. 2812, dated August 29th, 1893, I have the honour to state as follows:—

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

"2. In Section 48 of Bombay Act I of 1884, the duty of the Board to make provision for education is laid down, and in Clause (*b*) of the Section, it is stated that the extent of the independent authority of District and Taluka Local Boards in respect of education and their relations with the Government Educational Department shall be from time to time prescribed by the Governor in Council.

These relations are prescribed in Draft No. II of the Rules which accompany the Act, and I would ask attention to Rule 2, which lays upon the District Local Board the duty of defraying the charges 'at the rates from time to time sanctioned by Government in the Educational Department for the payment of the salaries and allowances of teachers,' &c.

Rule 4 (3) gives to the Taluka Local Board the power of 'fixing the class of each school with reference to its cost, the selection being from classes recognized by the Government Educational Department.'

This clause has been held by Taluka Local Boards on occasions to give them a power to decide the cost of the establishment of a school, but the Department has held that the power given is that of deciding whether a school shall be 'superior' or 'inferior,' that is, a school teaching the full vernacular course, or a less expensive school teaching the lower standards, or the standards for rural schools.

Section 7, however, plainly lays down that the administration of Local Board Schools as regards 'the fixing and payment of the masters' salaries,' &c., shall be conducted by the Government Educational Department.

Looking to these sections, I am decidedly of opinion that for the rates of salaries paid in Local Board Schools, Government in the Educational Department is responsible. The District Local Board could, of course, however refuse to pass a budget for reasons alleged, and the question would then come before Government for decision.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

"3. Section 24 lays down the duty of every Municipality to make adequate provision for the 'establishing and maintaining of middle class and primary schools,' and Government has laid down rules under this section, regulating the relations of Municipal Boards with the Educational Department.

In Rule 2 of these Rules it is stated that the 'rates of salary to be given to the grades of masters in Municipal Schools shall be those hitherto adopted, or which may be hereafter prescribed by the Educational Department for schools of a similar class.

In Rule 7 of the Rules it is enacted that the Municipality shall employ only qualified persons or 'such as are already in receipt of pensionable salaries under Government.' This rule clearly refers to those only who draw Rs. 10 and over, and there is no rule which regulates the action of the Municipality as regards the lower assistants on non-pensionable pay.

Government in the Educational Department have prescribed the rates of pay to be given to qualified teachers, *vide* Rules 13 and 14 of the Training College Code, and Rule 5 of Chapter VIII. of the Vernacular Masters Code. These Codes are, under Rule 2 of the Rules under Section 24, binding on Municipal Boards.

Looking to these rules and the section of the Act I am of opinion that Government in the Educational Department is indirectly responsible for the rates of salaries drawn by teachers on pensionable salary in Municipal Board Schools, but not for the rates of pay which may be given to the lower teachers or non-pensionable salary.

"4. No scale of pay for the lower assistants in a primary school has ever, so far as I can ascertain, been laid down by the Department. When the provision of funds for these schools was systematized in the Districts and the number of schools rapidly increased, assistants were appointed as required and as available. They were at first merely the boys at the head of the school, and they received low pay. Even in the Deccan Districts salaries of 3 and 4 rupees were common, and as I have shown elsewhere, the case was the same in the Northern Division. As the influence of the Department spread, the tendency was towards more careful selection, better material, and, naturally, higher pay, and the minimum for the Central Division is now Rs. 5, while for the Northern Division it is Rs. 4. But this has been due to the action of the Inspectors, and no precise Departmental orders on the subject exist; nor has the Department ever attempted to regulate precisely the promotion of a man on Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 or 7.

"5. Summarising, I hold that Government in the Educational Department is responsible for the rates of pay for all teachers serving in District Local Board Schools, but that, as regards schools under Municipal Boards Government is indirectly responsible for the rates of pay for teachers on pensionable salary only, and is not responsible for the rates of pay for the lower assistants on non-pensionable salary."

Memorandum from the Educational Department, No. 2476, dated the 13th November 1893—Transferring the above papers for orders.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 406, dated the 20th April 1894, to the Educational Department:—

"I have the honour to submit some observations in continuation of my No. 6265 of the 13th February 1894.

"2. Under Rule 2, Draft No. II of the Rules under the Local Boards Act, the pay of teachers is settled by the Educational Department and our rules are given in the sanctioned Codes.

"3. The Commissioner, Northern Division, informs me that in the Revenue Department—the greatest Department of Government—the lowest pay is Rs. 10.

We cannot expect such pay in the Educational Department, and moreover the entrance test for revenue places is year by year becoming higher. Twenty years ago the test was the present Third Grade of vernacular examination, but this soon gave way to the Second Grade or English examination, and now there are plenty of candidates who have passed the First Grade or University School Final Examination. On the other hand our qualifying test for teachers in vernacular schools is the Third Grade or vernacular examination, except in Sind, where a Departmental Examination is still allowed in place of the Public Service test.

"4. The staff of vernacular teachers is arranged as under :—

Pupil teachers or monitors.
Unpassed assistants.
Passed teachers.
Certificated teachers on pay* rising from Rs. 9 to Rs. 25.

Pupil teachers are appointed on petty allowances and for a fixed period. Unpassed assistants are temporary employes, who have to retire as soon as better qualified men are available. Both of these classes can be set aside, the really important and the permanent teachers being the passed and certificated teachers. The passed men, *i.e.*, those who have passed the Third Grade test are eligible for the Training Colleges, so that their future is in their own hands. The only rules regarding the pay of these men are negative to the effect (1) that no one can † obtain a place of Rs. 8 unless he has passed the Third Grade test : and (2) that no one, who has passed the Third Grade test, can obtain pensionable pay, *i.e.*, can draw more than Rs. 10 until he passes for a Training College Certificate. As to certificated teachers the pay entered above is the pay they begin upon, and certain increases are admissible for good service of ten and twenty years, &c., provided that funds are available. These conditional increases I set aside, as they have generally depended on vacancies and could not be made absolute promises except at great expense.

"5. These rules are satisfactory, but it would be an excellent thing to add to the Codes a rule fixing a minimum of Rs. 7 for all assistants who have passed the Third Grade test."

* * * * * *

RESOLUTION.—The further information as to the salaries of teachers in Local Board and Municipal Primary Schools asked for by the Honourable Mr. C.H. Setalvad in the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations should be placed on the Editor's Table.

There is no lack of desire on the part of Government to give effect to the proposal fixing Rs. 7 as the minimum salary of assistants who have passed the Third Grade test. But at present His Excellency in Council is not in a position to say whether the funds required to give effect to such a rule will be forthcoming in the current year.

* In Sind the pay is somewhat higher.

† The Educational Inspector has power to make an exception for special reasons—such as the encouragement of a backward class or the maintenance of schools in jungle villages.

THE AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.

IN the High Court, N.-W. P., before Mr. Justice Burkitt, on Tuesday, Mr. Wall, barrister-at-law, and others, appellants in the Agra Savings Bank case, obtained, on Saturday, an extension of time in which to give notice to the other side of an appeal from the order of the District Judge of Allahabad. The matter again came before Mr. Justice Burkitt, on Monday, on an office report.

Mr. Justice Burkitt : It seems that these applications have previously been rejected. I was not aware of this. You ought to have told me of that fact.

Mr. Wall said his Lordship would see on looking at the application to Mr. Justice Banerji and the applications to himself that they were not the same in effect or in motive. When they made their application to Mr. Justice Banerji they had not appealed, and they had not got the order against which they were to appeal.

Mr. Justice Burkitt, examining the applications, said they were the same as far as he could see.

Mr. Wall said they were only petitioners before Mr. Justice Banerji. They were now appellants. They then asked for an extension of time for filing the appeal and for giving notice required by Section 169. In the later petition to his Lordship on 2nd June their position, surroundings, and circumstances were substantially different. They had filed their appeal which had been reported by the office as being within time. When application was made to Mr. Justice Banerji the appeal had not been filed, and it could not be known if it would be filed in time. He submitted that the mere fact that the two applications, separated by twelve days, were made under Section 169 and both necessarily concluding with something like the same words, did not show or involve that the effect, meaning, or object of the two applications were the same.

Mr. Strachey, who said he appeared for Mr. Howard, asked to be heard. There was no question as to the application for extension of time for filing the appeal. The only question was whether Mr. Justice Banerji did or did not make an order on the other point with regard to the extension of time for giving notice. Shortly the point was this. At the time the application was before Mr. Justice Banerji the appeal was not filed ; at the time of the application to his lordship the appeal was filed. Mr. Justice Banerji held upon the merits that no sufficient grounds were shown him why there should be extension of time for serving notice ; the only difference in the application before his Lordship was that the appeal was filed.

Mr. Justice Burkitt : On his first application he assumed that before the appeal was filed the Court could extend the time for serving notice.

Mr. Wall said his learned friend was mistaken in supposing that their motive was exactly the same in the two applications. Their object in the first instance was to overcome certain difficulties that they had in view. One difficulty was that they had only six days, excluding Sunday, the 3rd, to serve this notice, and it was in case the six days might not be sufficient that they made the application. He mentioned to Mr. Justice Banerji that he had repeatedly applied for a copy of the order and had not obtained it. The delay in getting a copy of the order had been caused by his friends on the other side delaying to amend their irregular certificates as to costs.

Mr. Strachey said there was no affidavit.

Mr. Wall asked his Lordship to refer to the record where he would find the date when he made application for a copy of the order.

Mr. Justice Burkitt said he would make an order later in the day after seeing Mr. Justice Banerji.

On the Court sitting at two o'clock, Mr. Justice Burkitt read the following order :—At the time when I passed my orders on the 2nd instant allowing an application made by Mr. Wall on behalf of the appellants, which asked for an extension of the time prescribed by Section 169 of the Act VI of 1882 for giving notice of the appeal to the respondents, it was not brought to my notice that an application to exactly the same effect had already been made and refused by my brother Banerji. Had I known that such was the case I most certainly should have declined to entertain Mr. Wall's application. The presenation of such an application was a clear and unmistakable violation of rule 8 of the Rules of this Court. I cannot but express my surprise that the learned counsel made no mention of the previous application.

His contention that the previous application and the present application were not *in pari materia* is not tenable. Both applications asked on similar grounds for one and the same relief, namely, for an extension of time prescribed for service of notice of the appeal to the respondents.

As, however, I have granted the application I cannot now interfere with my order. But if an application be made to me to review my order, I shall give full consideration to such application.

THE French Minister of Education, M. Spuller, opened at Poitiers, the other day, the School of the Faculties, or University College, which has been created there. A Paris correspondent says : Poitiers is one of the most Clerical towns in France. The Minister was greeted on Saturday with a salute of artillery. He was very well received yesterday by the learned bodies and students, with whom were delegations of the University Colleges of Lyons, Nancy, Limoges, Tours, and other centres of learning. M. Spuller left town under the impression of the bomb explosion of the Avenue Kleber on Friday night. He showed this in his speech. The Minister of Public Instruction said that concord between all branches of the public services was never so called for as at the present time. The Government of the Republic was on a strong foundation ; its first duty was by strengthening the principle of authority everywhere in these services to show France that it was able to preserve order. All citizens must learn that law alone was sovereign and that it must be more strictly obeyed than ever it was under royalty or the empire. A great tremor was now felt, but it should not be a cause for alarm if all were unceasingly watchful. The country reckoned upon all the powers of the State, but especially on the judicature to maintain the safety of citizens. The judges were the only body in the present crisis that could render the services which the public required.

THE HANCOCK DIVORCE CASE.

The hearing of this case was continued before Mr Justice Macpherson at Calcutta on Tuesday, Mrs. Hancock in further cross-xamination to Mr. Apcar said : My husband was in Calcutta when I returned from up-country. He was pleased with me. We had no rows until I came back from hospital on the 6th May. I put an advertisement in the newspapers about my husband after he had put one in about me. I took the house in Entally myself from a Babu, in March, at a rent of Rs. 10 a month, and stayed there till the 4th of April. I went there because my husband had me turned out of every place I went to. I am now living with Mrs. White. I was not surprised at my husband coming that morning between one and two. I never saw Elmore at that house. He never even called there. The front room of that house is on the road.

Mrs. Smith deposed to having seen the respondent and petitioner's mother opposite her house on the occasion of Wells's wedding.

Walter Elmore, examined by Mr. Henderson, said,—I have heard the evidence in this case. (Witness denied each of the charges of misconduct alleged in the case for the petitioner.) I had never seen Clifford before I saw him in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zorab.—I used to go to the Hancock's two or three times a week when Hancock was absent. I did not always see Hancock when I went there. I have a wife and children. I have been married ten years, and am on the best of terms with my wife. She will say so too. I have been out with Mrs. Hancock and a third party about half a dozen times. We went to the New Market once, Eden Gardens once with a lot of people, heard the band, &c., but Duncan was not there. I was never at the Eden Gardens with Mrs. Hancock and Duncan. I remember the time of Wells's wedding, the 13th of February, I was at home that day. My brother had just come down to Calcutta. I did not go out at all that day till 11 p.m. when I went with my train. I went about seven to the loco shed and returned a 11 a.m. I did not see Duncan on that day. I remember that this was on the 13th of February, because there was a row between Mrs. Lemas and myself. There is nobody in Court who saw me in my house between 3 and 6 p. m. on that day.

I recollect that I did not see Duncan on the 13th of February because there was an argument between myself and my wife regarding Mrs. Wells. I recollect that I left that evening at 7 and returned at 11, because I always leave at that time. My wife is not a witness in this case.

I do not remember anything particular happening on the 18th of February. I do not remember going to Campbell Square on that evening. I think I was at home on that day because I came in with the first special train that morning at four, and was relieved at five and made a report about the delay. On that day I remained at home all day because I recollect I went out by the 0-25 train 1 up. I was very tired. I recollect the occurrences because sometime after Duncan spread a false report about something which he alleged to have witnessed on that day, and also because I had occasion to make a report about being stuck in the shed for an hour. I did not see Mrs. Hancock or Mr. Duncan on that day. I know Campbell Square, and was in the habit of going there once or twice a month. I can swear I did not go to Campbell Square on the 18th of February. There were several dances at the Hancocks'. When I was at home I used to go to them. There was a dance and conjuring performance given together, at which I was present some time in March 1893. I danced on that evening with the respondent about two or three times. I left the place at about five or ten minutes to two. I never went back to the place that night. I went home. No one from my house was present at that dance, but they attended others. I do not think Mr. Hancock was there. When I went home that night at two, my wife gave me a 'jacketing' because I promised to come home at twelve and was two hours beyond time. I daresay she recollects the circumstance because we had a few words over it and she gave me a 'telling off.' There was no body else awake at that time excepting my wife, who went and saw the time as soon as I arrived. My wife was going to that dance, but she felt unwell and remained at home.

I left Calcutta on the 21st April 1893. I recall that date because I left two days after Mr. Hancock left Calcutta. I received the passes from my Loco, Superintendent about a week or ten days before my departure, but cannot be certain that it was not sometime before. The passes were from Howrah to Jubbulpur and from Jubbulpur to Howrah. I never received any passes in March, but in April. The passes come to the Loco. Superintendent and remain there. The passes were available for March and April, but I had them changed to April and May. The pass may have been issued in March. The passes were issued in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Elmore and daughter. These counterfoils correspond with the passes I received. The particulars in this application correctly represent what I wanted. There is no other driver by the name of Elmore in the E. B. S. R. Mrs. Elmore and daughter did not travel with me on that occasion. I returned to Calcutta on the 29th April. When I started from Howrah by the chord mail I went to Jubbulpur. I did not break my journey at Burdwan but at Nynee near Allahabad, where I was about half an hour or so and changed trains. From there I went straight to Jubbulpur, arriving there on the morning of the 23rd. I went to see the marble rocks. I stayed in the gentlemen's waiting room. I was at Jubbulpur for about 24 hours. I stayed at the waiting room for about an hour or so. I took a tonga and went and saw the marble rocks, arrived at the station late, slept for a little while and left by the train. I came to Jamalpur on the 26th and stopped two hours at Mokamah.

From Jamalpur I went to Chakradapur on the Bengal-Nagpur line. I did not use my pass for that but purchased an intermediate ticket which costs either Rs. 5 and odd annas or Rs. 6 and odd annas. I left Jamalpur on the same day, the 26th. Mr. Rendell, Loco. Superintendent, E. I. R., was in the same train, I wished him "good-morning." He is at Jamalpur. He is not a witness. I have not seen him since then. From Chakradapur I returned to Calcutta. I remained a day and a night and left for Calcutta on the evening of the 28th. I had no need to go by Jamalpur, but came by Asansol. I went to Jubbulpur because myself and wife wanted to go to Bombay. When she saw the pass was only as far as Jubbulpur she did not want to incur further expenses and remained back. I only went to see the marble rocks at Jubbulpur. I had a pass and thought I might use it. I went to Jamalpur to see my mother's house and my father's grave.

The house is not ours now. I went to see that the house was in good repair and the garden was in order. At Jamalpur I saw a friend named Emery with whom I put up for one day and one night. Emery is alone. I believe, but I could not find him. I wrote letters but got no reply. I made enquiries and asked my brother-in-law and he said Emery had left. I did not make enquiries through the railway authorities because they would not let me know and it would be useless.

I can swear that I never saw Mrs. Hancock during my travels. I never saw the witness Clifford till I saw him in Court. I can swear that I never travelled in the second-class ladies' compartment. I had no need to do so, besides the guards and station masters would not allow me. No one remonstrated with me for travelling in the ladies' compartment because I never did so. I went to Hancock's place on the evening of the 29th and Miss Lemas asked me to go to a dance. I believe I have seen this (shown pass receipt) before. This was the first time I had received a foreign line pass. I went over to Hancock's house and asked him to see it, but he stuck to it. I said "What am I to do with it ?" He said "Let me see it" and stuck to it.

To the Court.—I got two receipts. On my return I told Hancock that I had given up one with his pass, and showed him the other, and asked would I get into a row for it. He asked to have a look at it. I gave it to him and he never returned it. I did not instruct my attorney that I asked whether I would get into trouble about this pass receipt but about the other which I gave up with the pass. I thought I would be fined or punished in some way. If I had known what is written on it I would not have asked Hancock. I swear I do not know where Mrs. Hancock is living now.

I heard from Mrs. Macclesfield that Mrs. Hancock was living at Entally, but I did not know she was living at 21 Tanti Bagan. The first time I went to that house was with the Magistrate. I have not spoken to Mrs. Hancock for about a year, as far as I can recollect. I know Mr. Dover is acting for her. I have been to Mr. Dover's office twice. I have seen Mrs. Hancock there. I went to look for Mr. Manuel's Babu. I was in that office for ten or fifteen minutes. I went there a second time this morning. I did not go inside but remained at the door. I do not know who is paying Mrs. Hancock's expenses. I will swear I am not doing it. There is not a single living person except that man there who saw me at Jamalpur, who saw me during my travels, or who can show that on the 24th March I was on my way from here to Goalundo. I came in at 0-12 on the morning of the 25th Easter Sunday. I did not subpœna Loco. Superintendent's books which could prove this because I did not think it necessary.

To the Court :—I did not apply for a pass to Bombay. I did not think a pass could be had for the G. I. P. and and so I did not ask for it. I had one month's leave when I left on the 21st April. On the evening of the 29th, when I came back I saw Mrs. Lemas. I saw Mr. Hancock the next day or the day after for the first time, when I gave him this pass. I had no words with him then about his wife being away but, we did have words about 10 or 15 days afterwards. Hancock could have had no object at that time. I handed him the pass receipt for keeping it.

AT THE WICKET.

THE Bibliography of Cricket is not very long, as that of angling is, and except for practical instruction, history, and anecdote, few cricket books are of much moment. The noble game has no such patron saint as Izaak Walton, though, when our side is in, and we, personally, are out, cricket is quite a recreation for a contemplative man. Contemplation, however, if practised in the field, leads to missed catches, and hits to the ropes. Mr. Edmund Christian, the author of "At the Sign of the Wicket" (Arrowsmith), is a contemplative cricketer. We do not, indeed, connect his name with very great and resounding feats in the field. Like most cricketing enthusiasts, he, we fancy, is no rival of the Graces. Literary cricketers seldom are. The literary element in Nyren's Recollections was certainly contributed by Charles Cowden Clarke, who prepared them for the press. Clarke says as much in the preface to the second edition, and a modern editor only resembles the deaf adder when he declines to listen to Clarke. If he is not in the first or second flight of players, Mr. Christian's brief papers and poems show at least a charming and humorous enthusiasm. In season and out of season he plays ; at garden cricket out of season, when "over the wall" is out. Snob, or stump cricket, is indeed an excellent game, a stump or the butt of an old rod makes a capital bat, and a lawn tennis ball can be driven to a remarkable distance. Of cricket on the hearth, when breaking the drawing-room ornaments is "out," perhaps the less said the better ; but, in wet weather, stump cricket in an empty coach-house with an open door is good exercise, though we can hardly fancy "W. G." taking a hand in such a parody. However, Mr. Christian does not disdain this kind of thing, nor even, perhaps, bedroom cricket, with a pair of rolled-up socks for a ball, and a hair-brush for a bat.

On "W. G.," as a "Solar Myth," he is not very excellent, not having the slang and methods of the Germans and Mr. Max Muller at his finger ends. Besides, flying at higher game, Dr. Boscher, of Jena, has demonstrated that W. E. G. (or G. O. M.) is a solar myth. Now by the Socratic and philological plan (see Plato his "Cratylus") of "taking out and putting in letters at pleasure," it may surely be proved that W. G. G. is really W. E. G. ; and that "statesman" (by dialectical divergence) is synonymous with "batsman"—a point on which we expect to secure the approval of Mr. Max Muller. For "st," in the Q Kymry groupe "b," and "E" is equivalent to "G" in Pictish. Amateurs of Hitite and Etruscan do not boggle at such identifications, and thus whatever is true of W. E. G. is also predicable of W. G. G. Hence both are sides or aspects of one solar myth. This is elementary, but this has escaped the notice of Mr. Christian. On "the cricket matches of fiction" he is better read, though he has overlooked one university match in romance. The great match between Muggleton and Dingley Dell is clearly a French interpolation in the immortal epic. "The umpires were stationed behind the wickets," were they ! This is a French Theory of Longstop. The bowler cries "Play," whereas that is the duty of the umpire. Mr. Dumkins hits a skyer with "the tip" of his bat, and that to a full pitch, on the centre stump. What is "an early period of the winning game?" Miss Mitford, on the other hand, knew cricket like the enthusiastic young lady who was heard to exclaim at Lord's "Frank had him in two minds that ball." Even Tom Brown is criticised, but his cricket has prehistoric elements, and comic songs at luncheon. But, if Jack Ruggles did wear pads or gloves, no more did Mr. Case—"pass us the intoxicating liberty of calling him 'Tommy Case'"—when he played Mr. David Buchanan's bowling, if memory errs not. The real mistake and gross favouritism was having that sentimental little brute Arthur in the eleven at all. Slogger Williams ought to have been in, not Arthur. Every boy resents the choice of Tom Brown. Mr. Bouncer's cricket was of the comic variety, like the Golf of Mr. Harry Furniss. Mr. George Meredith is really good at a match, and Nick Frim is worth a wilderness of "Egoists." But Mr. Horace Hutchinson, in "Creatures of Circumstance"—a novel a great deal too good for the public—describes cricket in the best manner and the seemliest. Yet, in a spirit of tragedy, Mr. Hutchinson lets his heroine marry, not the bat who beat Australia, but an Eton man, who bowled slow round. As usual in novels, the bothering "love interest comes in. The "fairest eyes were ever seen are nowhere, at an University or Australian match, compared with the game. Novelists must learn this lesson—

Poets have made little of cricket. "Campbell indeed makes a great fuss because his 'LastMan' was not out." Gray is hopelessly vague ; Tennyson merely displays his ignorance ; Calverley is flippant. Love long ago, in the dark years of Culloden, was good for his date. Mr. Christian seems to be unaware that the author of "Alfred Mynn" was also the deathless Nicholas, a collected edition of whose prophetic works has too long been called for in vain. Mr. Buxton Forman or Mr. William Rossetti might give Keats and Shelley a holiday, and try Nicholas, at the Kelmscott Press. It was Brahma, not Buddha, of whom the Emersonian poet wrote (in these columns)

> I am the batsman and the bat,
> I am the bowler and the ball,
> The umpire, the pavilion cat,
> The roller, pitch, and stumps and all !

Mr. Lefroy's sonnet on a Bowler (Mr. Christopherson ?) is a good sonnet, but there was a fearful amount of work on the ball as described. And why "the flung ball" ? The bowler would have been no-balled. A new poet, a cricketer that has won his Blue, writes well of "the man that snicketh a length ball," and Mr. Christian adds parodies of Wordsworth,

> Thornton, thou shouldst be playing at this hour ;

and even of Ronsard. The Prince of Poets never saw a wicket pitched. "The Great Leg-Before Lawsuit" of 1853 is worthy of F. P., and

> St. Mary-le-Bow to prosper it.

This is, indeed, a poetical narrative of the highest merit. Mr. Christian reminds us that Oliver Cromwell was a cricketer—we fear that he disputed the umpire's decisions ; he was also "famous for football." Mr. Christian's "Ode on a Yorker" is full of the wistful passion of Wordsworth, and "wild with all regret." "Our innings is but going and returning," and he adds,

> Thou wast not meant to play, infernal ball.

Mr. Christian's book (its price is but a shilling) may be heartily recommended to all cricketers, "and the rest, they may live and learn." The author talks, in a natural melancholy, of taking to golf in his decrepitude. When he has done so he may write as good a book on the subaltern game.—*Daily News.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th June, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	7	1	27 p.m.	...	31
Suez	7	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 7th June, 1834.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	50	—	1
" Kurrachee	..	2'	—	1
" Madras	1	0	...	1

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is able to state, on the best authority, that the statement made by the Bannu correspondent of our local contemporary that Mr. Kelly, the Public Works Department Overseer, who was killed by Waziris last year, begged hard for a guard, and that a guard was refused him, is quite incorrect. As a matter of fact he was offered a guard, by the Officer Commanding at Kajuri Kach, but he had gone over the road so frequently without any mishap, that he considered the Zhob levy sowar he had with him, quite sufficient to escort him. The men implicated in Mr. Kelly's murder have, we hear, been sentenced by the Jirgha to seven years' imprisonment, and those who shot the sowar in the Zam Pass to two years' imprisonment. The sentences have gone up to the Local Government for confirmation. The men who fired on the sepoys of the 22nd Punjab Infantry in the Gomal Pass have not yet been given up. As soon as they are captured the reinforcements in the Gomal and Zam Passes will be withdrawn.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

MR. LEE-WARNER'S BOOK.

THE *Manchester Guardian* devotes a column and three-quarters of its leading columns to Mr. Lee-Warner's book. Our contemporary writes :—

Mr. Lee-Warner's book on "The Protected Princes of India," just published by Messrs. Macmillan, contains much that will come as a surprise to English readers. That there are certain States in India which are governed by native princes is matter of common knowledge, and most persons on taking a moment to reflect would perhaps be equal to the task of enumerating half-a-dozen. But few even among the best-informed will be prepared to learn how much more numerous they are. Mr. Tupper in his work on "Our Indian Protectorate" counts up six hundred and twenty-nine. These all lie within the recognised boundaries of British India, and are exclusive of the frontier States of Kashmir, Baluchistan, Nepal (we follow Mr. Lee-Warner's official spelling), and Bhutan. Some of them are of course of inconsiderable size, not bigger perhaps than Monaco, but they all stand on substantially the same footing as regards the superior Power ; they all retain and are acknowledged to possess the rights of self-government. Putting all the protected States together, the extent of territory they cover amounts to 644,717 square miles, with a population of close upon 67,000,000. There are five large blocks of this "foreign territory" in the interior of the Empire. The Rajput States, with a population of 12,000,000, stretch from the Punjab to the northern division of Bombay, lying right across the line of communication between Bombay and the north-west frontier. Next to them, on the south-east, are the States of Gwalior and Indore, with a joint population of more than 13,000,000. Leaving just a strip of territory under British jurisdiction to connect Bombay with Bengal and Madras, we come next to the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad, covering 82,000 square miles and containing 11,500,000 people. Further south there is Mysore with 28,000 square miles of territory and a population of 5,000,000. Finally, Baroda and the numerous groups of States consolidated under the Kathiawar agency fill a large space in the Guzrat province of the Bombay Presidency. This enumeration leaves out a great number of smaller States which are engulfed in the various provinces. The Calcutta Government has direct relations with 150 separate States, two of which are nearly as large as Italy. The Governor of Bombay has to take account of 360 different States, some of them very small, but none the less tenacious of their "sovereign rights." The Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, Bengal, and the North-west Provinces deal respectively with 34, 30, and two such States. A considerable number still remain. Many of them lie within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the North-west Provinces. So much for the extent and population of these separate States, but it is a still more important point to know how far they may be regarded as separate. Here it is to be feared that the actual facts are not often adequately realised. A larger amount of control is ascribed to the British Government than it possesses or seeks to possess. By the law of India the territory of the native princes and chiefs is foreign territory, and their subjects are foreigners. They are not subjects of the British Crown, though the Crown takes them under its protection everywhere and for all purposes the moment they leave their native State. In these territories of the native princes and chiefs the writ of the Queen-Empress does not run. A policeman in the pay of the Central Government dares not cross the frontier. If in pursuit of a criminal the pursuit must be given up when the frontier is reached. Within his own territories the native prince has all the attributes of independence. He has absolute power over his subjects. The legislative and the judicial functions are in his own hands. He collects his own revenues by his own officers. As a matter of prudence he has to maintain order, and so long as he does this with tolerable efficiency he has no interference to apprehend.

Each of these six or seven hundred Native States has a history of its own. Most of the larger ones are fragments of the old Mogul Empire which held together when it was broken up. Others have been largely increased by transfers of territory made to them by the Company at the close of successful wars. In some cases a block of territory has been broken up, or rather resolved into its component parts, and each part recognised as a separated State under the rule of the family found in actual possession. Mr. Lee-Warner's object has been to trace out the rights to which the various States lay claim, to find out on what basis they rest, and to define the relation in which they stand to public law. For this purpose he takes us through the history of a great number of treaties, presenting them to us, first, in their original shape, and next in the modifications which they have successively undergone as circumstances have changed and the policy of the British Government in India has been modified. With the larger States there is a solid foundation of treaty rights which cannot be infringed without such a breach of faith as is not to be regarded as conceivable. The smaller States have received grants in the nature of charters from the Central Government which are equivalent to treaties. Usage, strengthened by time, has gone towards the formation of a body of common law which is applicable to all the States, irrespective of size, so that they may all be said to stand on the same level, just as the Sovereigns of Europe are all considered to be the equals of one another. Mr. Lee-Warner sketches the changes which have taken place in the method of dealing with the Native States. From the battle of Plassy down to 1813 the aim of the Calcutta Government was to have all its possessions within a ring fence. The States outside were dealt with on an international footing. Treaties were made with them as Sovereigns in Europe make treaties with each other. They were bound over to "eternal friendship," and perhaps occasion was taken to secure certain commercial advantages, but they were left free as regards their relations with other States. The great anxiety of the Calcutta Government was, we are assured, to limit its responsibilities and avoid having to make conquests. But its pacific policy was found to be impracticable. The outside States made war with each other, intrigued with foreigners, entered into combinations which were too dangerous to be over-looked, till at last the representatives of the Company were compelled to take action in self-defence. From 1813 to 1857 another policy was pursued. The Native States were conquered one by one up to the line of the Punjab. Some were annexed, and those with which treaties were made were bound to enter into no relations with other States, whether Indian or foreign, thus surrendering the entire management of external affairs into the hands of the Central Government. "Subordinate isolation" is said to have been the characteristic mark of the policy pursued during this long period. Each State was required to keep within its own frontiers, to have nothing to do with its neighbours, and to provide for the good government of its own subjects. As a rule the Native States were not well managed. In some of them the people were goaded into insurrection against their rulers. It then became necessary to interfere, but what was to be done ? It was assumed as a maxim that if a native prince proved himself unfit to rule the only alternative was the annexation of his territories. Of this new policy the annexation of the kingdom of Oudh is the best-known instance. This high-handed dealing with a great Native State filled the native princes with dismay. They began to reckon the time when the same treatment would be dealt out to them. Their dissatisfaction was increased by the refusal of the Government to recognise that the right of adoption when the ruler of a Native State had no natural heirs. The result of this refusal was that when a native dynasty died out its territories were held to have lapsed to the Company and annexation followed. The right of adoption is a part of Hindu and Mahomedan law, and to set it aside in the interest of the superior and alien Power was resented as an intolerable outrage. The effect of this policy, with which the name of Lord Dalhousie is most prominently associated, was to make the native princes feel that they were sitting unsteadily on their thrones, and perhaps to some extent, and indirectly a further effect was the Sepoy Mutiny.

The third change in the policy of the Indian Government dates from 1858, when the Mutiny was suppressed, and it fell to Lord Canning to place the affairs of the Native States on a better footing—a course which was made all the easier and the more complete by the transfer of the territories of the Company to the Crown. Lord Canning's first anxiety was to put an end to the distrust of the native princes. Accordingly, he "covered India with his adoption Sanads (grants), addressed to all important ruling chiefs, assuring them of her Majesty's desire to see their rule perpetuated." In fulfilment of this desire Lord Canning wrote : "I hereby convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu (or Mahomedan) law and the customs of your race will be recognised and confirmed. Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement just made to you so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants, and engagements which record its obligations to the British Government." The old maxim, that when the ruling prince is unfit to govern annexation is the only alternative, was given up. The policy of annexation under any circumstances was practically abandoned. But there was an important reservation. It was still held that order must be maintained, and that the ruler of a Native State must seek to promote the welfare of his subjects. Any notorious failure in this respect would compel intervention. The Indian Government in such a case reserved the right to take over the administration of the State, to conduct its affairs, and notably to manage its finances by its own officers, but with the clear understanding that when good order was re-established a native dynasty would be restored. This has been done in the cases of Baroda, Mysore, and, quite lately, of Manipur. The policy which has been followed since the suppression of the Mutiny is "inspired by a new spirit of co-operation and union, in antithesis to one of subordinate isolation." The Native States have been raised to a higher position of responsibility as well as of honour. "The protected Sovereigns of the United States have been admitted as partners with the Queen's Government, not only in the defence of the Empire and in the output of its foreign treaties and its international activity, but also in the material and moral progress of the united cunty. According to Mr. Lee-Warner, the special danger of this new policy is "benevolent coercion," the forcing upon Native States by moral pressure of mesures for which they are unprepared. "If, then," he says, "the policy so faithfully pursued throughout the nineteenth century of preserving the Native States is to be maintained, infinite patience will be needed and the solemn, guarantees given by Parliament, and the Crown will require to be constantly borne in mind by impatient reformers." Mr. Lee-Warner attempts some parallels with the federal institutions of the United States and Switzerland. They do not yield much fruit. But the volume as a whole abounds in valuable suggestions, and affords some hints which may be of use in affairs nearer home.

GENERAL BOOTH INVITED TO EXPLAIN.

AT Bow-street Police-court, May 17, Michael Ryan and Charles Welsh, rough, dissipated-looking fellows, were charged before Sir John Bridge, with disorderly conduct and assaulting the police.

Police-constable 131E stated that, on Wednesday afternoon, a large crowd of men, of which the prisoners formed part, were creating a disturbance outside the Salvation Army Shelter in Stanhope-street. With some difficulty he got them away. He was called back half an hour later, and found a crowd of a hundred people. The prisoners appeared to have been fighting, they refused to go away, and made use of very bad language. On his taking them into custody, Welsh struck him on the face twice. Ryan was secured by another constable. Both prisoners were very violent on the way to the station. The people of the neighbourhood were often complaining of a crowd of men like the prisoners loitering about the Shelter in a drunken and noisy condition.

Sir John Bridge—Why do they go there ?

Witness—Because they get cheap grub. (Laughter.) We have had other cases from there.

Sir John Bridge—We are constantly having these cases, I believe ?

Sergeant White, the gaoler—Yes, Sir John. It is the worst place in the division. I happened to be there when these men were taken into custody yesterday. There were 50 or 60 people of the same class, all more or less drunk. It is an everyday occurrence.

Sir John Bridge—Who is the master of this place ?

Sergeant White—It is a branch of the Salvation Army. The place is frequented by the roughest class of men I have seen in London. When the constables spoke to them it was the signal for an attack.

Sir John Bridge—Who are in authority there ?

Sergeant White—They call themselves officers—officers of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Hall (the court missionary)—General Booth is in command.

Sir John Bridge—Where is Mr. Booth to be found ?

Mr. Hall—At headquaters. The place is supposed to be for the hungry and destitute.

Sir John Bridge—It seems that most of the people who go there are drunk.

Sergeant White said that the tradesmen of the neighbourhood were loud in their complaints. One of them—a builder—sometimes wished to take visitors to his workshops, but owing to the rough crowd was almost afraid to do so.

Sir John Bridge—It seems to me that the Salvation Shelter ought to be indicted as a nuisance. I shall remand the prisoners for a week. Let someone go to Mr. Booth, and ask him to come here next week.

Inspector Thorne—The General himself ?

Sir John Bridge—Yes, you had better have the head man. I don't know whether he is a general or not. We must have some one in authority. It must be stopped, or indicted as a nuisance. The police had better tell the tradesmen who are injured to come here and give evidence, so that Mr. Booth may hear what they have to say.

The prisoners were then removed.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th May, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	95,000	3,46,000	4,000	4,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	206	750	9	965
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	20,31,769	52,00,281	1,08,284	73,40,334
Total for 21 weeks	21,26,769	5 ,46,281	1,12,284	77,85,334
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,503	3,33,911	7,150	4,29,564
Per mile of Ry do.	192	724	16	932
Total to corresponding date do.	20 97,048	54,36,776	84,092	76,17,916

Increase for the week	Rs.	15,436
Do. to date	"	1,67,418

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances o the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 30th May 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 26th May 1894	2,967,900
Balance to be remitted from 27th May 1894 to 31st March 1895	14,032,100

THE Khan of Thor and his followers have sworn allegiance to the British Government. The Political Officer at Chilas, with about forty men of the 5th Kashmir Light Infantry, visited this village a short time ago, when the ceremony was carried outr This makes another, though small, addition to our territory on the Indus.

A PUBLIC testing of a new life buoy, the invention of Captain J. W. Richards, took place, on Thursday evening, at the Kidderpore Docks, from the ship Lancing in the presence of a goodly number of interested spectators. The buoy is wholly constructed of zinc with a double bottom, consisting of a box measuring four by two feet and about eighteen inches in depth, weighing forth-nine to fifty pounds. There are five water-tight compartments at the top and on the sides are two hollow cylinders secured with screw bolts and india-rubber washers. These cylinders are so fixed that they prevent the box from tilting over, each being divided with five water-tight compartments. Their object besides is to add to its buoyancy, while the water which fills the box through an aperture below acts as ballast and keeps the whole apparatus steady. The evening's exhibition was very successful. The buoy was thrown into the water, and soon afterwards an apprentice from the ship Lancing was directed to jump in and work at it. The lad at the outset found some difficulty in getting on to the top of the box, but with a few desperate tries, he at last succeeded, and once safely seated, he drew out one of the side oars and gently glided along for some time. The lad was then asked to get off, dive, and again jump on to the box, and in this his second attempt he was more successful, for he did not seem on this occasion to experience the difficulty which he did at first. There was quite sufficient buoyancy, and the manner in which it floated with its weight showed that this new invention would undoubtedly prove invaluable in cases of distress at sea. Captain Creagh and others present are reported to have expressed their approval of Captain Richard's ingenious invention, which will be again tested at the Swimming Bath at no distant date.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, JUNE 7).

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The provisional promotion to Jamadar of Kamardin, 26th Regt (Baluchistan) Bo Infy, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Capt C R Phillips, S C, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Aden Dist. for one year.

The services of Major H D Rosetter, Depy Assist Adjt-Genl for Musketry, Bombay Dist, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Lieut-Col A B Stopford, R A, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating District Command :—Major-Genl G F Beville, C B, I S C.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—Capt W J Peyton, C M G, I S C, ten days, urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capt W J Peyton, C M G, I S C.

The provisional promotion to Jamadar of Musa Khan, 26th (Baluchistan) Regt Bo Infy, is confirmed with effect from the date originally notified.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Capt G H Turner, S C, Wing Officer, 26th Baluchistan Regt, for one year.

The retirement of Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J F Keith, M D, I M S. will take effect from the 7th May.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P S Grove, BA, Chaplain of Dharwar, is granted furlough to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the Honb'le Mr Justice M H Starling, BA, LL B, Barrister-at-Law, assumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of H M High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 1st inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Capt G E Hyde Cates to act as Political Supt, Palanpur, vice Col W A Salmon, pending further orders ; Capt J S Ashby to act as First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Capt Hyde-Cates ; Capt G B O'Donell to act as Second Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Capt Ashby, in addition to his own duties ; Capt S M Congreve-Schneider to act as Third Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major Lyde ; and Lieut H G Carnegy to act as Fourth Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Capt Congreve-Schneider.

It is notified that Brgdr Genl J Jopp and Lieut-Col C W H Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Resident, Aden, on the 9th May.

Lieut-Col F M Hunter, CB, [illegible] and Mr L P Walsh, CIE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, on the 28th ultimo.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji to be second grade Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Rao Bahadur Keshsvara Bhaskarji ; and Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Haral to be Depy Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Khan Bahadur Dadabai Hormusji.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr H E Winter, I C S, retired :—Mr W W Loch, I C S B A (Oxon), to be Political Agent, Surgana ; Mr H T Ommanney, I C S to be Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District ; Mr C B Winchester, Barrister-at-Law, I C S, to be Political Agent, Akalkot ; and Mr A Cumine, I C S, to be Political Agent, Cambaya continuing to act as Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh District.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F A C Kreyer, 16th Bo Infy, to act as Cant Magte at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, during the absence of Capt H R Mead, or pending further orders.

Capt Kreyer is also appointed, to be a Magte of the first class in the Ahmedabad District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Capt Kreyer, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Kreyer, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H J Duggan to take charge temporarily of the duties of Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar Dist, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr J B D Adams, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders :—On completion of their special duty in the Political Dept, Mr Syad Nur ud Din Khan to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana ; and Mr Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, BA LL B (Bombay) to act as Assist Judge in the Surat Dist.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr Tipnis with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the portion of the Surat Dist in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Tipnis to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and further to direct, under Section 193 of the Code, that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W Fellowes to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Dharwar District during the absence of Mr. J B D Adams, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Syad Nurud-Din Khan to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, in addition to his duties as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Chimnaji Raghunath Kakare to act as second class fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty at Barsi pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer, on Messrs Manajirao Raghoji Angria and Krishnaji Lakshman Ambecar, Special Magistrates of the third class within the limits of the town of Alibag and the taluka Mahad respectively in the Kolaba District, additional powers specified.

Mr F G Pratt, Magte of the first class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rohri in the district of Shikarpur, is invested with Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Rao Saheb Waman Mahadeo Bodas relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval on the 9th ultimo.

Mr T Walker, I C S, received charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 21st ultimo.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Rao Saheb Utamchand Satidas, Special Magte of the second class within the limits of the town of Kambar in the Shikarpur Dist, power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Narayen Ganesh Deshpande, Sub-Divisional Magte in the Belgaum Dist, to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mrs F L McAfee, Lady Supt of the Mahalakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India one month's extension of leave on medical certificate and two months' extra leave on medical certificate without pay in addition to the extension notified.

Messrs E Giles and T B Kirkham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Educational Inspr, Central Division, on the 19th ultimo.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pestonji Bomonji to act as Vice-Principal, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art, during the absence of Mr E Greenwood, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments vice Mr W F Sinclair, ICS, retiring :—Mr C E Frost, ICS, to be Senior Collr ; Mr P C H Snow, ICS, to be Junior Collr ; Mr H F Silcock, ICS, to be Collr and Dist Magte, Thana, and District Registrar, Thana, continuing to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Poona, and District Registrar, Poona, pending further orders ; Mr J Pollen, ICS, BA, LLD, (Dub), to be Collr and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, and Dist Regstr, Panch Mahals ; and Mr P C H Snow, ICS to be Collr and Dist Magte, Ratnagiri, and Dist Registrar Ratnagiri.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to attach Mr G R Duxbury, Assist Consvr of Forests, to the Poona Division for the monsoon months or till further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, ICS, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Poona, and District Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist, in addition to his own duties, from the date on which Mr H F Silcock, ICS, gives over charge, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr R H Dalal, Extra Assist Conservr of Forests, second grade and Divisional Forest Officer, Kaira, the powers mentioned in Sec 67 of the Indian Forest Act No VII of 1878, as amended by Sec 13 of Act No V of 1890.

Mr K B Phadke, Extra Assist Conservr of Forests, fourth grade, and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kalyan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr R E Candy, I C S, Collr of Satara, was allowed an extension by one day of the privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days granted to him.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that in consequence of the return of Mr T M Cosgrave to duty, Mr E J Harrison should revert to his substantive appointment in the Accountant Genl's Dept.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 19th April 1894 :—

Passed with Credit.—Mr Yeshvant Lakshman Dhekne, BA, Second Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kachari, Kalyan, Thana ; Mr Krishnaji Hari Gokhle, Assist Supt to the Office of the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Agricultural Branch, Poona ; Mr Ganesh Bhaskar Naralkar, LCE, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kachari, Erandol, Khandesh ; and Mr Dattatrya Sadashiv Padhye, Karkun, Collector's office, Ratnagiri.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr P C H Snow, ICS, promoted :—Mr Ganpatrao Damodar Parse to be First Assistant, and Mr Rughunath Shivram Tipnis to be Second Assist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J B Smith, M B, to be Civil Surgn, Shikarpur, vice Surg-Major A F Ferguson, MB, CM.

Assist Surg T H Aquino [illegible] Surgn-Major W A Parker [illegible] medical charge of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu, in addition to his own duties.

Assist Surgn Phirozsha Pahaji Mulan, L M & S, is appointed to act temporarily as Civil Surgn, Bijapur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Assist Engnr, 1st grade, to Exe Engnr, 3rd grade, Temporary Rank :—Mr [illegible] and Mr H C R John.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to grant to Mr Krishnaji Mahadev Karandikar a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Thana District.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Khandesh District have been made with effect from the 1st instant :—Mr Ramchandra Narsinh Ramdas to be Clerk of the Dist Judge's Court vice Mr Balkrishna [illegible] kharkar, retired ; and Mr Balkrishna Narhar Vaikarkar to be Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia vice Mr Balkrishna Raghunath [illegible], transferred.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

The following transfers of head Accountants are made :—Rao Saheb Vinayak [illegible] Vithal Sathe, from Ahmedabad to Surat ; and Rao Saheb Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar, appointed to do duty at Surat in this Office Notification, dated 3rd ultimo, is transferred to Ahmedabad.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Mr. Mundella was originally connected with the band of Italian refugees who came over to England in the early years of the present century.

It is said that Philip D. Armour, the richest man in Chicago, will never talk of himself. An interviewer asked him to say in the fewest possible words how he had accomplished so much, and got this :—By keeping my mouth shut.

Princess Alix of Hesse, who is betrothed to the Czarevitch, is (says the 'Standard') going to take her first lessons in Russian from Mademoiselle Schneider, companion to the Princess' sister, the Grand Duchess Sergius, to whom she also taught that language.

According to one of the newspapers directed by Signor Sonzogno, the publisher, Signor Mascagni has down to the end of last year taken £18,000 as his share of the profits of Cavalleria Bristicana. Altogether, apart from the royalties on performances, the sales of the music have brought in £44,000.

The Emperor William is reported to have introduced an innovation into his Court. After sneezing violently one day, the Emperor remarked to those with him. "Well, you don't trouble yourself at all about one ! The hint was taken, and since then Court etiquette prescribes the words, "Health, your Majesty," when, and as often as, the Kaiser sneezes.

Sir Edwin Landseer once had a model who said to him : "Sir Ed'n, I sees from the papers as you of'n dines with Her Gracious Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Now, Sir Ed'n, my missis is a rare good washer and if, next time you dines with Her Majesty you would just prevail on her to give my missis her washing, it would set us up, it would." It is not stated whether the request was ever put to Her Majesty.

The other night (writes a gossip) the Princess of Wales at the theatre looked brilliantly lovely. She wore black, with a frill of black lace over white chiffon round the low neck, and white flowers. Her sleeves were to the wrist, and she wore beautifully fitting pearl-grey gloves (four buttons) sewn with black. Round her neck was a deep collar of pearls with diamond clasp ; her fair hair was very neatly dressed with diamond hairpins and little diamond buttons.

The much-talked-of action in connection with the will of the late Duke of Sutherland has not (Truth says) been settled by a compromise, as has been announced. On the contrary, the case, which will commence on June 1, will, it is understood, last the whole of that month, and will, it is expected, cost the litigants between £80,000 and £100,000. If every detail of the briefs is entered upon, the forthcoming Sutherland case will be one of the most sensational actions ever tried in England.

The Duchess of Roxburghe was anxious to bring out her eldest daughter, Lady Margaret Innes-Ker, this season, but did not wish to go to a Drawing-Room, being still in mourning for her husband, so the Queen allowed her the privilege (which is very seldom granted) of a private presentation, which took place at Windsor Castle. These private presentations are very rare, the only cases during the last few years having been those of the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, and Lady Dudley.

Musical London has (says the 'Globe') just received a notable acquisition in the person of Mr. Francis Korbay, the distinguished Hungarian musician, whose wonderfully artistic arrangements of the songs of his country have been so constantly in request of late seasons. Mr. Korbay, who, like Signor Tosti, has recently accepted a professorship of singing at the Royal Academy of Music, arrived with his wife—an excellent pianist and pupil of Liszt's—from New York a few days ago, and has already entered upon his duties at Tenterden Street.

A Paris journal declares that Mdlle. Yvette Guilbert sang before the Prince of Wales at the house of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Before setting out for Sir Arthur's residence she had an interview with the correspondent of the paper, and told him that some new songs that she intended to bring out in Paris in June had been strongly objected to by the French censor, whereas the official she saw at the Lord-Chamberlain's office in England saw nothing improper in the songs she submitted to him. Yvette is terribly shocked at the low dresses worn by English ladies at dinner and at the theatre.

Miss Loie Fuller's first notion of the serpentine dance, she says, came to her with a soft white silk dress, sent by an Indian officer from England. One night, after the play was over, she put on the dress and practised dancing before the mirror. The dainty robe adapted itself admirably to her supple form, which had never known a corset. Hours passed, yet still she flung the snowy fold round her and pirouetted about, registering in her mind the effect of each position and step. And so the serpentine dance was born. Miss Fuller eventually went to Europe, and, after performing in Germany, was engaged at the Folies Bergere at £200 a week, together with a suite of rooms in the theatre.

It is unpardonable that young girls who are still in the heyday of joyous youth should paint and "make up" their fresh young faces. This abominable practice is but little seen in the provinces, where a girl's character is apt to be severely handled by her friends if she indulges in the habit ; but in London it is very prevalent, and nothing is commoner than to see a girl with a fair share of the natural roses of youth overlaid and obscured with powder and rouge. Cheeks rouged, eyebrows blackened and often so arched as to produce a ridiculous effect, hair dyed, lips reddened, and the hard, dull surface of the ill-used face covered, as well it may be, with a veil—such is the type to which the fashionable young lady approximates as nearly as she can.

An amusing story (says the 'Globe') is told of Professor Henry Morley. Some years ago when the "slumming" boom was occupying general attention, he was accosted one day by a peculiarly emaciated and ragged individual, who solicited aid in moving terms. Professor Morley who was never proof against such petitions, responded with a silver coin. "Thank you, Professor Morley ; I'm much obliged," said the man. "You know me, eh ? "Yes, I attended your lectures at King's College in 1860." "Dear, dear, I'm so sorry to see you in this state." "Not at all, my dear Professor. I am doing some articles for my paper, and the editor insists on my making my researches in characters. Will you dine with me-to-night ?" and he handed a card bearing a well-known name.

A gracious compliment has been paid to Mr. Gladstone by the Queen. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" says that the day after Her Majesty's return to England from the Continent she dispatched a messenger to Dollis Hill, with an autograph letter inquring very kindly after the health of the aged statesman. Among other things Her Majesty particularly wished to know whether Mr. Gladstone's affection of the eyes was injuring his general health, and inquired whether any date had yet been fixed for the operation, which she hoped would have beneficial results. The ex-Premier replied assuring the Queen that he was much better than he had been for weeks past, and explaining that the doctors were still in doubt as to when it would be safe to perform the operation.

It is the veracious John Corlett who writes as follows in the Sporting Times :—To the eye the most unconcerned man who watched the race for the Two Thousand was Lord Rosebery. While we, who had not a farthing at stake, not having a bet on the race, found ourselves shouting madly as Ladas cleared Matchbox, and came sweeping up the hill, Lord Rosebery was watching the same thing without betraying the slightest emotion. Sometimes, however, with those men on whose faces you can read nothing, beneath there is raging a burning fiery furnace, and we doubt whether Lord Rosebery was as calm as from his face he appeared to be. Lord Rosebery looked to us as though he had shaved himself that morning and had not used the razor as deftly as usual. Furthermore, there was little of that nattiness and neatness about him that we usually see. Apparently in a fit of absence of mind in thinking about Ladas he had put on a pair of trousers belonging to some one else, and they were two are three inches too long in the leg for him.

A trial which has just ended at the Assize Court in Paris gives (writes the Correspondent of the Daily News) a curious impression of the law's delays. More than three years ago three officials—MM. L'Hermitte, Petithomme, and Mondent Blanc—connected with the victualling department of the prison at the Prefecture of Police, were charged with peculation and with stealing provisions. They were arrested, kept locked up for forty days, and then provisionally released on bail. After three years the inquiries into the charges were concluded, and they got notice to surrender themselves to stand their trial. Their innocence was made so manifest that the Public Prosecutor withdrew his charges. One of three is married, has children, and entirely depended on his salary. He and his fellow-sufferers have lost their posts. They could not, until cleared, publicly obtain employment anywhere, and were shunned. A similar case broke down at Versailles this session in the following manner :—An expert in handwriting had identified some writing on the margin of a paper as that of the accused. It was taken as a full admission of guilt. The whole case turned on this evidence. The expert was positive that the prisoner alone could have written the marginal notes. "I beg your pardon," said the Judge, "It was I who wrote them, and on what turns out to have been erroneous information."

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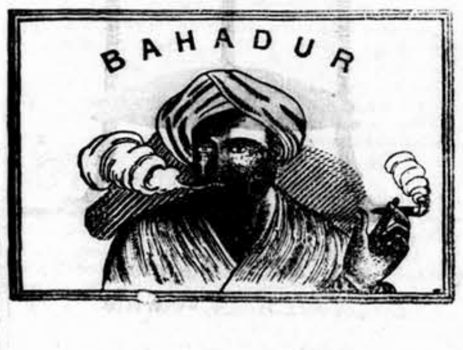

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

LEA
AND
PERRINS'

Observe the
Signature

Lea & Perrins

On the Label of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, Ld., London ; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW Co., Calcutta.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
Registered DR LALOR'S Trade Mark.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
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Collects the FUR'
In KETTLES,
KITCHEN
BOILERS,
AND
PIPES.

The Patent "OCTOPUS" ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a bloom of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor write : "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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ASPREY'S
(166, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.)
By Appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
UNRIVALLED
DRESSING
BAGS.

IN MOROCCO, RUSSIA, BROWN LEATHER, PIGSKIN, or CROCODILE SKIN, with double action PATENT LOCKS, and containing every thing that a LADY or GENTLEMAN can require for the toilet, each article of the best workmanship and most exquisitely finished. LUNCHEON BASKETS, PORTABLE CANTEENS, SMOKING ROOM TABLES AND TRAYS, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, TOILET SETS.

"Anyone who wants a Dressing Bag turns naturally to ASPREY'S; there one may be sure of seeing all the new improvements."—WORLD.

A FINE SELECTION of these CELEBRATED BAGS may be SEEN at
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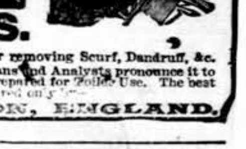
Illustrated Priced Catalogues on Application.



HAIR PRODUCER. EDWARD'S HAIR RESTORER.
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR. It is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME
ON
Automatic Knitting Machines.

Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
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Agents : HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane No. 4 Fort.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,

instantly relieved by

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE

FRUIT JULIEN

PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more **chronic cases**

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS St-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

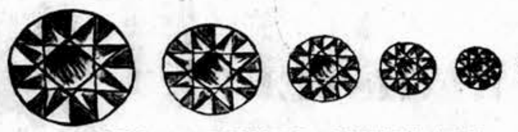
Edmond Besserat

PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.— HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

MARCKS & Co. Ld.

BOMBAY & POONA

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

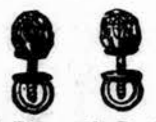


LOOSE STONES SUPPLIED.

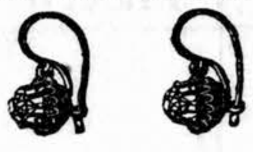
DIAMONDS.

We invite Special attention to our superb collection of these magnificent gems. We have a grand supply of the most BRILLIANT SINGLE STONES possessing the maximum of Brilliancy and Fire and Perfect Purity weighing from ¼ Carat to 40 Carats.

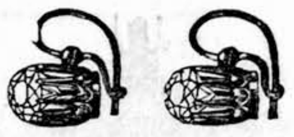
Our collection of PAIRS of BRILLIANTS or Ear Buttons are very choice and rare. We can supply a Pair of any size up to 20 Carats.



Pair Diamonds Rs. 180.



Pair Diamonds Rs. 350.



Pair Diamonds Rs. 2000.

Gold Rs. 20.

Gold Rs. 25.

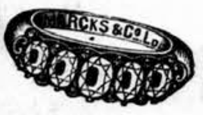
Rs. 28.

Rubies Sap. or Dds. Rs. 35. to 50.

Pearl, Dd. and Ruby Cluster Rs. 375.

Dds., Ruby and Sapphire Rs. 285.

Diamonds Rs. 450.



5 Dds. Rs. 950 3 Dds. 2 Rubies Rs. 450.

2 Emeralds, 1 Diamond, Rs. 145.

Rs. 14.

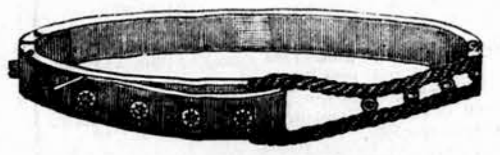
Rs. 30.

Harlequin Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 300.

Diamonds Rs. 225.

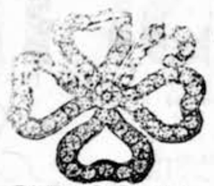
Diamond spray Rs. 350.

Rs. 58.



Diamonds Rs. 275.

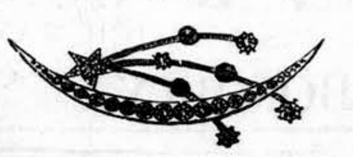
Rs. 52.



Diamonds Rs. 425.

Diamonds and Rubies Rs. 70.

Diamonds Rs. 425.



Rubies, Pearls, and Diamonds Rs. 195.

Any Monogram Rs. 95.

Diamonds, Rubies. Pearls Rs. 195.

Diamonds Rs. 175

Plain Rs. 18.
Pearls Rs. 30.

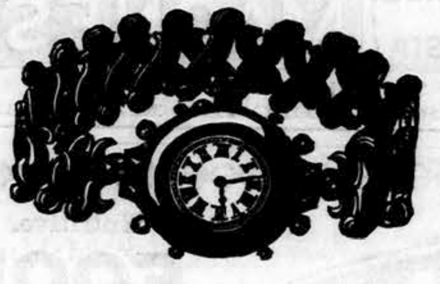
Diamonds and Sapphires Rs. ..

Diamonds and Pearls Rs. 70.

Pearls Rs. 50.

Pearls Rs. 56.

Pearls Rs. 20.



Automatic Bracelets .... Rs. 130
Jewelled in Diamonds, Rubies,
Emeralds, &c............ From „ 450
With Watches.............. From „ 195

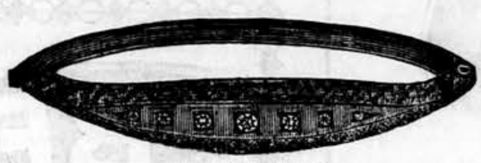
Pearls Rs. 35.

Diamond Rs. 35.

Pearls Rs. 30

Pearls Rs. 74.

mond Swallow Rs. 220.



Diamonds Rs. 22.

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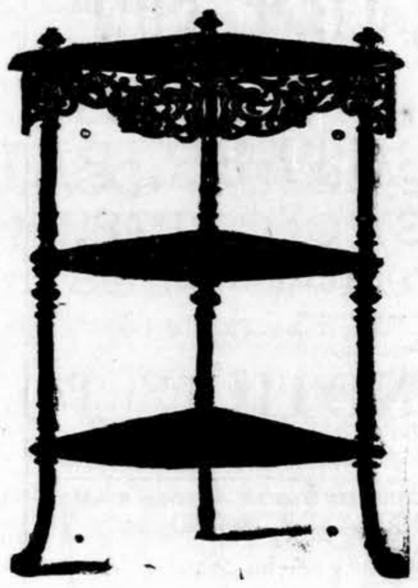
BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED IN POLISHED METAL

BLACK WITH GOLD OR NICKEL.

THE MOST USEFUL AND PRETTIEST SIDETABLES NOW LARGELY USED IN DRAWINGROOMS AND IN GREAT REQUEST.

No 1588.
28 inches high
10 „ wide.

—
Very useful and ornamental.
—
Much admired by all who have seen them.
—



No. 1554.
29 inches high
14 „ wide.

—
A new stock just received.
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A large variety to select from.
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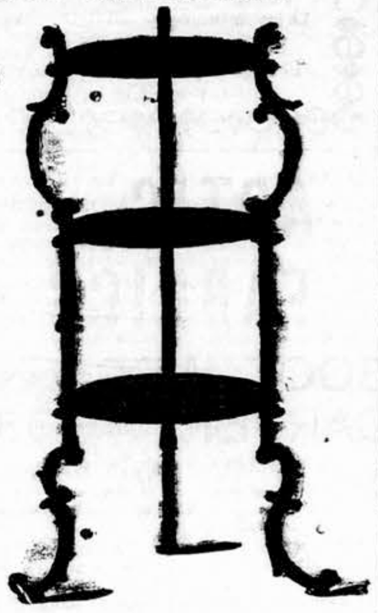

No. 1583.
28 inches high
10 „ wide.

These tables are easily taken to pieces or put together and readily packed in a small compass, every par being fixed with screws.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

⁂ Having issued my PRICE LIST No. 5A., please note that my PRICE LIST No. 5 is cancelled, and the prices charged will be those mentioned in PRICE LIST No. 5A.

No. 1553.
29 inches high
12 „ wide.

No. 1556.
28 inches high
13 „ wide.

LAMP WAREHOUSE:
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST.
BOMBAY.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS

ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.

CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.

Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.

PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta ; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta : SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co. KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLNTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

SELLING OFF !!! SELLING OFF !!!

CRICKET REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
1 Cricket Bats (Superior) Treble-Cane handle ... each	5	8
2 Do. do. Double do. do.	4	0
3 Do. do. Single do. do.	3	8
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(Other qualities to order only.)		
5 Cricket Stumps (full size) superior, brass-ferruled, iron shoes, with bails, per set of six	4	8
6 Cricket Balls, four-seamed, strictly correct size & weight, each Rs. 1-4 &	1	12

YOUTHS' BATS, YOUTHS' STUMPS, &c.

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THE CELEBRATED SPECIAL DEMON RACKET.

THE MOST POPULAR RACKET OF THE DAY, and indubitably THE BEST adapted for all services required.

THE HANDLE is grooved along the back and front with shoulder at the end. THE GROOVE affords a perfect grip to the hold, so as to give a full command over the Racket for screwing or placing the ball, while imparting a precise and positive perception of the position of the Racket blade. From 12 to 16 oz. and strung with superior Gut, each Rs. 4-8.

TURNER & Co.'s "PERFECT" BADMINTON BATS [very superior], each Rs. 2.

SHUTTLECOCKS [superior quality], per dozen Rs. 3-8.

TENNIS NETS [full size], each Rs. 3-8.
BADMINTON NETS [full size], each Rs. 2.
Terms Cash or V. P. Post.

☞ PRESS OPINION. ☜

TENNIS BATS.—Messrs. James Turner & Co., of Sialkot, are offering Bats, the workmanship of which could not readily be distinguished from that of the best Bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and above all in perfectly even and tight netting, these Bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of Tennis players.—*The Englishman,* 26th December 1892.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
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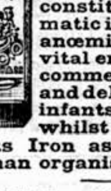
FER BRAVAIS



most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures ancemia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — *"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*

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Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
Contains no starch.
Requires no cooking.
No added milk.

Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

INFANTS and INVALIDS.

As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

Flesh, Bone and Brain.

"Very palatable, and free from adulterants."—*British Medical Journal.*

"The composition of Malted Milk resembles that of human milk."—*Lancet.*

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TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sold by all Dealers.
Endorsed by all Physicians.

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TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

TRIPLEX IN UNUM: SANITAS VIANDE QUINA PHOSPHATES J. VIAL

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. *The Universal American Cure.* Manufactured by **The Evans Chemical Co.** CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

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Rods, Reels, Baits, Gut, Flies, and Tackle of all kinds specially suitable for Indian Fishing, sent direct from factory at first cost.

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